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## Progress Reported On Plan to Curb MX

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration and Senator Sam Nunn made progress Thursday toward an agreement on limiting deployment of the MX strategic missile, Mr. Nunn said.

The senator said he had delayed consideration of an amendment, sponsored by him, that would curtail production of the missile.

The amendment to a \$302-billion defense authorization bill for fiscal 1986 had been scheduled for a vote Thursday on the Senate floor.

"Substantial progress has been made toward an agreement," Mr. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said Thursday afternoon.

He would not provide details of his negotiations with White House officials, but said he was continuing to insist that there be a cap on the number of MX missiles to be deployed in silos that he considers vulnerable to Soviet attack.

The administration, which originally had sought deployment of 100 of the highly accurate, multiple-warhead intercontinental missiles, this week offered to accept a temporary limit of 50, with consideration of further production to be delayed at least one year.

Mr. Nunn rejected this offer Wednesday. Administration officials, faced with the embarrassing prospect of a Democratic proposal being approved in the Republican-controlled Senate, then approached Mr. Nunn in an attempt to reach a new compromise.

It was believed that if the Senate voted a limit on deployment, the Democratic-controlled House would be likely to quickly ratify the deployment cap, and might even try to drive the number lower.

Congress has already authorized 42 missiles, and the military authorization bill now before the Senate being debated would provide funds for another 21.

The negotiations that collapsed Wednesday revolved around three basic issues:

• Mr. Nunn's desire to halt the deployment at 40, while the White House was willing to accept 50.

• The Nunn amendment would provide funds for 12 missiles next year for a total of 54 in production; 44 would be used as spares or for testing. The administration, which originally wanted 48 missiles, agreed to accept the 21 missiles in the bill for next year. The administration offered Wednesday to compromise again and drop down to 17 for a total of 59.

• The Nunn amendment would specifically state that the Senate intended to deploy no more than 40 missiles. The White House wanted milder language that left more room for future efforts to expand the deployment figure.

Even as the negotiations continued Thursday, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, appealed to Senate Republicans to reject the deployment limit proposed by Mr. Nunn. Mr. Speakes said that President Ronald Reagan was "a few votes short" of victory, and that "it's not certain we'll be able to close the gap."

Mr. Speakes warned that passage of the amendment could weaken the hand of U.S. arms negotiators in Geneva and leave the United States at a strategic disadvantage at a time when the Soviet Union is deploying about 600 similar missiles.

On the Senate floor Wednesday, Mr. Nunn said that the major fault with the weapon was the decision to base it in silos that already hold Minuteman missiles. This would make it vulnerable to attack and relatively useless as a deterrent to Soviet aggression, the senator said.

Mr. Nunn, who is an influential Senate voice on military matters and who has long supported the weapon, said that passage of his proposal could be taken by the White House as a sign the Senate was "willing to take a fresh look, an objective look" at other basing systems.

Mr. Nunn argued that at a time of budget austerity, Congress had to start making choices among different weapons systems. He said that such new weapons as the cruise missile and an advanced bomber were "much more important" than the MX and should receive higher priority. (UPI, NYT)

### Reaction to Resignation

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. said Wednesday that the retirement of David S. Lewis, chairman of the General Dynamics Corp., would not affect the secretary's decision on how to discipline the company over its dealings with the navy. The New York Times reported from Washington.

A spokesman for Mr. Lehman said the decision to penalize General Dynamics for what the Navy regards as "perverse" business misconduct was not changed because of the knowledge of Mr. Lewis's retirement.

On Tuesday, Mr. Lehman disclosed the cancellation of two navy contracts, the suspension of new contract awards at two of the company's divisions, and \$676,283 in fines for having given gratuities to Admiral Hyman Rickover.

He said Tuesday that the admiral's acceptance of the gifts was "unethical, if not illegal," and said the admiral had been officially censured by the navy.

Admiral Rickover, who is retired, released a statement Wednesday saying that his "conscience is clear" regarding the gifts.



## Gandhi Tours Russia, Calls It 'Old Friend' of More Than 30 Years

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, front left, escorted Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India around the grounds of the Kremlin before talks. Mr. Gandhi signed agreements under which India will receive \$1.15 billion in credits for development projects, then flew to Minsk to continue his Soviet visit in the regions of Belorussia and Kirgizia. It is the Indian leader's first trip abroad since he became prime minister. Mr. Gandhi referred to the Soviet Union as "an old friend over 30 years" and added, "We have stood together in times of trial."

## U.S. Senator Alters Stand on South Africa

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Richard G. Lugar, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has announced he is "ready to consider" immediate economic measures against South Africa.

Calling the situation in South Africa "extremely grim," Senator Lugar, an Indiana Republican, indicated Wednesday that he might be prepared to abandon his plan to wait two years to determine whether South Africa has made "significant progress" toward abolishing racial separation.

His shift represents a blow to the administration's struggle to persuade Congress to withhold punitive economic measures against South Africa.

While the administration had not backed the Lugar bill, which contains built-in delays, officials have said there is "much in it" that they could support.

The senator also said that he was ready to consider proposals for sanctions other than the four listed in his bill, which was co-sponsored by Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, and

the Senate majority leader, Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas.

His proposals include consideration of a ban on new U.S. investment and loans in South Africa, and a prohibition on the import of South African gold Kruggerands and the export of U.S. computers to the white-run government.

Other measures being proposed include banning imports of coal and uranium from South Africa, prohibiting the sale of U.S. nuclear-related technology or goods and reducing the number of South African consulates.

Senator Lugar made his statement during a hearing that included testimony from the mayor of Atlanta, Andrew Young, and the Executive Director of TransAfrica, Randall Robinson, in favor of sanctions, and three U.S. business representatives strongly opposing them. TransAfrica is a black lobbying group.

Michael A. Samuels, a vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged the Senate committee not to approve legislation "forcing disinvestment or outlawing new investment" by U.S. companies because, he said, this

would eliminate "a positive force for change within South Africa."

He said the chamber also opposed making the Sullivan principles mandatory because it was "not appropriate" for the U.S. government to try to dictate how U.S. companies operated overseas.

These principles spell out a code of conduct aimed at improving working conditions for nonwhite employees of U.S. companies operating in South Africa. The bill would make the principles mandatory and provide for punitive measures against violators.

Mr. Young, the former ambassador to the UN, argued that the United States needed to "send a strong message" that it did not condone the "drift" in apartheid policies.



Richard G. Lugar

■ **Black Unemployment Feared**

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa has told Congress that imposing economic sanctions on his country would be an "assault" against millions of blacks in southern Africa. Reuters reported Thursday from Washington.

Mr. Botha appealed Wednesday to Americans to think of the consequences "not so much for the white

government but for millions and millions of black people of the whole region if this direction is followed."

But Mr. Botha said disinvestment could lead to large-scale unemployment, not just among South Africa's blacks but among 1.5 million immigrant black workers from neighboring African states.

## Siege Continues In Beirut Camps; 46 Are Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas trapped in refugee camps here held off Shiite Moslem attackers on Thursday in a fourth day of fierce house-to-house fighting. The police said that 46 persons were killed in the day's fighting and that dozens of bodies had not been counted.

Meanwhile, thousands of mourners gathered at a Christian Maronite church in East Beirut for funeral services for 37 persons killed when a car packed with explosives exploded Wednesday in the Sin el-Fil district. Twenty-one other persons are missing and believed dead following the attack, for which no one has claimed responsibility.

All businesses and schools in the Christian sector were closed.

The new clashes in the refugee camps broke out nearly 12 hours after the Shiite Amal militia claimed it had taken control of the Sabra and Chatila camps.

"It was a surprise," an Amal militiaman said. "We thought we'd crushed them."

But the Palestinian guerrillas were encircled by Amal fighters and Shiite soldiers of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, and the pressure appeared to be increasing.

The Palestinians managed to launch repeated counterattacks through the narrow alleys of the camps, but were squeezed by the attackers into a narrow zone in the main battleground in the adjoining Sabra and Chatila camps.

Red Cross spokesmen and officials on both sides said that dozens of bodies were lying uncounted in Sabra and Chatila, as well as at the Borge Barajni refugee camp.

Palestinian gunners shot at Beirut fired a heavy barrage of rockets for the second straight day to relieve the pressure on the guerrillas.

Rockets struck Shiite-populated areas in southern Beirut, at times falling at the rate of 15 a minute.

Several hit the main Lebanese Army barracks at Ramlet el-Baida. There was no immediate word of casualties or damage.

Two shells exploded at Beirut International Airport, south of the city, as passengers disembarked from a Middle East Airlines flight from Paris. Two planes were damaged by shrapnel, and the control tower immediately diverted other incoming flights to Cyprus.

In a statement Wednesday, Amal said it was attacking the camps to clear them of supporters of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader.

In Amman, Jordan, Mr. Arafat

asserted that the attacks proved that Amal had a secret agreement with Israel to protect its troops in Lebanon and safeguard its northern border.

Amal "had an agreement with the Israeli Army to protect them from the attacks of the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance" in southern Lebanon, Mr. Arafat said.

In another development, six Lebanese soldiers were killed Thursday in a fight with militiamen of the South Lebanon Army near the Christian village of Jezzine, a military source said.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Egypt Says It Thwarted Bombing of An Embassy

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Egypt said Thursday that it had thwarted a plot by a Libyan intelligence official trained in Syria to set off a truck bomb outside a foreign embassy in Cairo on Wednesday afternoon.

An Interior Ministry statement did not reveal the target of the alleged plot. Police and other sources, however, said that the U.S. mission was the focus of a security operation Wednesday in which Egyptian guards sealed off several blocks along embassy row in central Cairo. At the time, the operation was described as a drill.

On Thursday, the ministry showed reporters a green Czechoslovak Skoda pickup truck that it said had been intended for use in the bombing.

The Egyptian statement said that a Libyan intelligence official living in a third country had recruited an agent "to set off an explosion inside the country in return for \$500,000."

The agent was trained for the mission by a terrorist organization with headquarters on Syrian territory, the statement said. It did not name the Libyan official, the alleged agent or the organization, nor did it say where the Libyan lives.

"The agent was instructed by the leadership of the organization in Damascus — instructions that were largely recorded — to carry out the operation alone by using the booby-trapped car," the statement said, adding that it was scheduled for 2 P.M. Wednesday.

"The time, one of the peak traffic hours, was selected so that the largest number of people would be hit in the explosion," the statement added.

The Interior Ministry did not specify the fate of the agent recruited by the Libyan, but two police generals said that he was "under control," apparently meaning he was under arrest.

According to the statement, the agent arrived by ship in the Mediterranean port of Alexandria on April 20 with a vehicle in which plastic explosives, detonating devices and fuse material were found.

■ **U.S. Denies Retaliation Plan**

The Reagan administration refused to comment Thursday on a report that it was preparing to bomb the Iranian holy city of Qum if it had proof of direct Iranian involvement in action against four Americans taken hostage in Lebanon. The Associated Press reported.

The Hearst News Service quoted an unidentified administration official and others as saying that the United States had contingency plans for military retaliation against Iran and the Islamic Jihad group if Iran was directly linked to action against the hostages.

## 'Pork Barrel' Still Reigns as U.S. Funds Defense

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Representative Joseph P. Addabbo visited the headquarters of the Rockwell International Corp., the prime contractor for the B-1 bomber, he saw a U.S. map with strings radiating from the plant to every subcontractor that was building a part of the bomber. The strings covered the entire map.

The New York Democrat remembered that map later when he was leading an unsuccessful fight in Congress to kill the B-1 program.

"One by one I was losing members," said Mr. Addabbo, who heads the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. "They said to me, 'Joe, they've built a plant in my district. I need the jobs.'"

As the anecdote shows, Congress is buffeted by conflicting forces as it tries to grapple with the military budget, which now accounts for about one-third of all government spending. Lawmakers are expected to oversee Pentagon operations and make informed judgments about military policy.

But, by their own accounts, they often are too pressed for time, too overwhelmed by the size and complexity of the Pentagon's requests and too intimidated by the military officers who

defend the requests to render informed judgments.

Moreover, the lawmakers' parochial and political concerns sometimes motivate them to treat the Defense Department's budget as a sort of public works bill that dispenses money and jobs back home.

"The department is so big and cumbersome that nobody wants to dig in and try to understand it," said Senator Charles E. Grassley, an Iowa Republican who has emerged as a leading

### BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE U.S. Military Spending

Third of four articles

critic of the Pentagon. "The military budget has deteriorated into a pork-barrel allocation of resources." A pork barrel is a government project or appropriation yielding large patronage benefits.

Some lawmakers assert that procuring contracts and jobs for their voters is not something to apologize for. "It's an inherent part of representative government," said Senator Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat who is a member of the Armed Services Committee.

But there is broad agreement on Capitol Hill that the pork-barrel aspect of the military budget makes it extremely difficult for lawmakers to trim it in an efficient way. Major weapon systems such as the B-1 bomber are virtually impossible to eliminate, and large bases are almost as invulnerable.

However, the soaring deficit and rising public concern about wasteful Pentagon practices have impelled Congress to focus on the way it handles the military budget.

This week, the Senate approved an amendment that would require the military to use competitive bidding on contracts and that would bar government employees from dealing with contractors who approach them about a job.

Lawmakers also are considering sizable reductions in President Ronald Reagan's original military request. But Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, has steadfastly refused to provide guidance for congressional budget-cutters by setting priorities within his request.

As a result, Congress now is making decisions on its own that could have a significant impact on the military for years to come.

"We're trying to fill the void the Pentagon

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Jean-Pierre Chevènement

## French Education System Learning How to Reform

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At 9:01 Thursday morning, Justin and 21 other second-grade pupils were conjugating verbs. "Parlez, parlez, avez parlez" recited Justin in his chatty classroom, decorated with postcards showing the pupils' Montparnasse neighborhood a century ago and photographs taken on a class outing showing the same spots today.

Starting in September, there will be more time for verbs and less time for such neighborhood explorations, because France's education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, has told schoolteachers to get back to basics and curb progressive teaching experiments.

Under directives being prepared at his ministry, school curricula will concentrate on reading, writing and arithmetic and revive civics courses and the singing of the French national anthem, "La Marseillaise."

Less freedom will be allowed for teachers to devise projects — such as the beginner's historical research on Montparnasse — intended to awaken curiosity and bring out the potential of pupils who resist classic teaching.

Mr. Chevènement's plan to restore discipline in the classroom is proving a popular policy for a generally unpopular Socialist government. To help publicize it, the minister is lobbying the country in television appearances and aboard a special education train visiting major cities.

His campaign is helping erase memories of the Socialist ill-fated attempt last year to extend state control over church schools. In the face of a national outcry, President François Mitterrand dropped both the policy and the education minister, Alain Savary. It was a defeat that left the Socialists badly damaged.

Enter Mr. Chevènement, 46, an able, ambitious politician charged with restoring the Socialists' credibility with an emphasis on old-fashioned classroom values.

But questions remain about the real impact of his planned changes.

"The message is that French schools don't work because teach-

ers and pupils don't work hard enough," says Patrick Rotman, co-author of a recent best-selling book on French schools.

A commentator in the newspaper Le Monde wrote: "The message seems to fit a period of economic crisis and intensified competition." It also "seems to be a turning point in the national mood," he added.

However, the "message is simplistic," he continued. French schools are faced with deeper problems that are likely to elude this pedagogical fundamentalism.

In the last few years social changes have brought less apt pupils into the classrooms, including many immigrant children who are culturally hard to assimilate. The school system, like the economy, is lagging in technology compared with those of the United States and Japan, and it is inadequately preparing students for the job market.

To cope, Mr. Mitterrand has hinted at more radical changes: more local initiative for schools, competition among them and even private help.

More scholastic autonomy, while in line with the Socialists' commitment to fostering regional power, would contradict France's sacred system of highly centralized education. So far the time being, the Socialists are content to let Mr. Chevènement back in public approval.

The Socialists' re-emphasis on a stricter basic curriculum is similar to moves by Britain's Conservative government and by the Reagan administration.

The Reagan administration's 1983 report on education, "A Nation at Risk," emphasized the need to get "back to basics" in elementary school but at the same time to modernize teaching, notably by instituting courses on how to use computers and by spreading computer-assisted learning.

A similar approach is apparent in the educational approach of Britain's Conservative government, which is trying to funnel more funds to good schools and to cut

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## Ulster Divisions Too Strong for a Protestant Minister



The Reverend David Armstrong, left, a Presbyterian minister, and the Reverend Kevin Mullan, a Catholic priest, outside Father Mullan's church in Limavady, Northern Ireland.

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

LIMAVADY, Northern Ireland — The aging stone First Limavady Presbyterian Church is so close to the new Roman Catholic Church of Christ the King that when a bomb demolished the Catholic building in 1981, it broke the stained glass windows in the Protestant church as well.

Now another commotion has rocked the two churches and their town, which, unlike its troubled neighbor, Londonderry, has enjoyed a reputation for peace and safety.

The Reverend David Armstrong, the Presbyterian minister, has resigned and left town, saying he could no longer take the "intolerable pressure" and abuse he incurred for his friendship with the Catholic priest across the street, the Reverend Kevin Mullan.

The affair illustrates the tenacity of the religious divisions that underpin the political divisions in Northern Ireland, where "Protes-

tant" has become a shorthand way of describing Unionists, who want the province to remain part of Britain, and "Catholic" is used to describe nationalists who want a united Ireland, one way or another.

Even in a place like Limavady, which has escaped much of the violence of the last 16 years, the divisions are deep. Many Catholics say they feel that the province operates solely for the benefit of its Protestant majority. And many Protestants exhibit the defensiveness one often associates with a minority — which they would be if one considered all of Ireland, which is overwhelmingly Catholic — to the point where even a modest gesture of friendship may encounter great opposition.

Mr. Armstrong, in his four years here, became known for such gestures. Although many Protestant clergymen condemned the bombing of the Catholic church in 1981, a week before its scheduled completion, and although all the Prot-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## EC Aide Says U.S. Policy Endangers World Trade

**The Associated Press**  
BRUSSELS — A senior European Community official said Thursday that the U.S. government was following an "eye for an eye" trade philosophy that could cause a collapse of the free trading system.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations, said that he was "seriously concerned" about a deterioration in U.S.-European trade relations, in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels.

In one of the EC's strongest attacks on American trade policy, he warned that the community was studying whether a new U.S. farm export subsidy program "is in compliance with the international obligations of the United States."

"There is much more at stake here than trade," he said. "If we were to let these disputes degenerate, it would be a tragic failure to live up to our responsibilities."

"The consequences for all of us and for our partners would be out of all proportion with what is at stake in the various bilateral issues between us," he said.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan and the EC are in dispute over steel and farm trade.

The administration contends that the EC uses subsidies to unfairly boost its farm exports.

Mr. de Clercq was critical of the U.S. plan announced last week to subsidize as much as \$2 billion of U.S. farm exports as part of a drive to regain export markets lost to Europeans.

"We regret the way in which the new scheme has been presented as being targeted against the community," Mr. de Clercq said.

Mr. de Clercq suggested that the U.S. farm export subsidy plan was an example of an "eye for an eye" approach to trade relations.

"The philosophy destroys rather than develops international cooperation," he said.

He called on the Reagan administration to work more cooperatively with the EC to remove restraints to free trade.

By responsibility to have a major joint responsibility for preservation of the open trading system," he said. "Intemperate action and reaction by one or the other could very quickly, domino-like, lead to a collapse of the whole system," he said.

## Paris to Quit Fight in Asia On Pirates

**By Iain Guest**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
GENEVA — The French government has decided to withdraw financial support from a United Nations program to combat piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, raising fears that the program may be weakened.

The decision was announced here Wednesday by French diplomats during a review of the program, which expires May 31. It involves patrols at sea by the navy and air force of Thailand, supported by police operations on land.

UN officials said the program would continue for another year despite an overall drop in funding of \$1 million, to about \$2.7 million. A French diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that the decision to withdraw aid had been made because of French funding limitations. France has contributed \$214,000 since the program began in June 1982. Britain has given \$415,000, and the United States \$3.74 million.

The campaign against pirate attacks, which has been criticized as ineffective, began with an initial \$2.87 million from 12 Western governments, including France. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had requested \$2.7 million for another year.

The 11 other governments that aided the program agreed Wednesday to commit \$1.65 million, with the United States offering \$1.08 million. About \$1 million more will be raised in the coming months, officials said.

"It's zero growth everywhere," the French diplomat said in explaining France's decision to stop aiding the program. "It's really only that. We appreciate it immensely."

Some diplomats expressed concern that the withdrawal would suggest a weakening of Western support at a time when the government of Thailand is overcoming a reluctance to prosecute the pirates. Most attacks on refugees fleeing Vietnam have been attributed to Thai fishermen.

The reported number both of pirate attacks and of victims, while still high, show signs of decreasing as a result of the tougher action by the Thai. From January to April this year 24 refugees were reported murdered, another 20 were missing and feared drowned, and 35 were abducted. This was a decline from 102 refugee deaths reported in the same period last year.

However, the pirate attacks over the last four months have been among the most brutal ever.

One refugee recently interviewed said that she had been the only survivor from a boat that had been carrying almost 100 Vietnamese.

If confirmed, the officials said, the attack would be the worst reported since the Vietnamese began fleeing by boat in the mid-1970s.

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Two prosecutors in the Aquino murder case, Ernesto Bernabe, right, and Mannel Herrera, center, conferred in Manila on Thursday with Andres Narvasa, the general counsel of a civilian inquiry into the assassination of the Philippine opposition leader.

## Aquino Prosecution Gives Up Witness Hunt

**MANILA —** The prosecution in the murder trial of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. said Thursday that it was resting its case after abandoning efforts to find two missing witnesses to his assassination.

Mannel Herrera, the chief prosecutor, told the three judges hearing the case that he would offer documentary evidence instead.

The presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, gave prosecutors until June 3 to submit the evidence and said they could reopen the case if the witnesses were found.

The two witnesses are a security guard and a cargo loader. They told investigators last year that Mr. Aquino was on the aircraft steps when they heard a gunshot.

Judge Pamaran said the hearings would also be reopened if the Supreme Court upheld his ruling.

recalling Rebecca Quijano, the only witness to testify to having actually seen the August 1983 murder at Manila airport.

Miss Quijano, a fellow passenger of Mr. Aquino's, petitioned the Supreme Court to block the recall, saying that defense lawyers in declining cross-examination had waived their right to questions later.

Mr. Herrera said he would not summon four members of the official board of inquiry into the murder because the defense had agreed to accept their report as evidence.

Their report last year concluded that the chief of the armed forces, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 others could be indicted for the killing of the former senator in a military plot. All the defendants have pleaded not guilty.

## U.S. Senate Passes Nerve Gas Plan

**WASHINGTON —** The Senate has voted in favor of resuming production of nerve gas in the United States after a 16-year moratorium.

By a 50-46 vote Wednesday night, the Republican-controlled Senate rejected a bipartisan proposal to strip \$163 million in money for the gas from a military authorization bill.

The bill would provide money to manufacture a binary nerve gas, in which two chemical components are mixed to produce a lethal weapon.

The proposal still faces a hard fight in the House of Representatives. The Senate has approved the production of new nerve gas three times in recent years, only to have the House reject each proposal.

Opponents of nerve gas production argued that the resumption would harm negotiations with the Soviet Union on reductions in chemical weapons.

The measure's supporters said that current U.S. chemical stockpiles were virtually worthless or too dangerous to transport and that the new gas was much safer to handle.

Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, who led the failed drive against nerve gas production, rejected arguments that the government would be able to dispose of old, unstable gas stockpiles once it had new, more reliable gas on hand.

"There has been no effective method devised to destroy the gas," Mr. Pryor said after the vote. "I think we'll see this present stockpile of nerve gas with us until our grandchildren have grandchildren."

Then began a seven-year forced courtship between increasingly wary bankers and a reluctant government, which continued making promises of financial renouveau in return for new loans — and continued breaking those promises almost as soon as the money was approved.

By 1983, Zaire was sliding toward economic collapse, beset by bankruptcy, hyperinflation and a \$5-billion debt, 80 percent of which was owed to Western governments and donors such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It was then that President Mobutu agreed to another program of reforms.

At the behest of International Monetary Fund advisers, he devalued Zaire's paper currency by 500 percent.

He slashed government spending, announced reforms to curtail public corruption and abolished or sold some of the most bloated of Zaire's state-run companies.

The initial shock of the measures contributed to an inflation rate of 100 percent in 1983. But since then, government economists and their counterparts say, Zaire has begun a perceptible turnaround.

A majority of government workers earn the equivalent of \$30 to \$40 per month, or roughly the price of two sacks of cassava, the amount to feed a family of four for a month.

When asked how they survive, most Zairenses respond with the French verb *débrouiller*, to improvise or make do. For most government workers, that means operating on a system of personal gratuities. Teachers charge their students; police at roadblocks collect bribes from motorists; doctors and nurses expect tips.

And in recent weeks, the Armstrong family began receiving death threats and obscene telephone calls.

At a meeting of the Foyle Presbyterian, consisting of one Presbyterian minister and one layman from each church in his area, a note from the elders of his church was read aloud, Mr. Armstrong said. According to him, the note said that he should not have gone to the United States because "Americans were anti-British and anti-Protestant," and only one fellow minister disagreed with the statement.

"That was the last straw," he said.

Because of his treatment by the church's elders, Mr. Armstrong resigned and left Limerick in early May to take up studies at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. Although he will be unsalaried there, he said, "at least we will have peace of mind."

At least a dozen church members have resigned their posts to protest his departure. They include the organist, the caretaker, the treasurer, the secretary and several Sunday-school teachers. About 170 church members have petitioned the pres-

bytery for the removal of some of the elders.

Dr. Howard Cromie, the Presbyterian Moderator in Ireland, has had no comment on the affair, but 18 Presbyterian ministers signed a letter published May 8 in The Belfast Telegraph in support of Mr. Armstrong.

Father Mullan said: "What David did was to say you should love Catholics. To say in a church service that you should show love — this provoked them."

On the surface, Limerick seems an improbable place for such a dispute. Housing here, unlike in many towns in Northern Ireland, is not segregated by religion. The Protestants hold a slight edge in population, and relations between Protestants and Catholics have seemed amicable. The majority of children interviewed at random one day at school said that religion did not affect their friendships.

Mr. Armstrong said the dispute "shows that many of our relationships are pretty superficial, and reconciliation has not been genuinely tried yet."

Father Mullan said the incident might have shown the town's true feelings. "People are unhappy with the publicity this is getting," he said. "They say it's disturbing the town. Our answer is that the peace needed to be disturbed. It was a healthy peace. This is a conservative town, a sleepy little town. But it is also really associated with bigotry. People are very friendly, but deep down they have their knives out."

The Reverend Wesley McDowell, minister of the Free Presbyterian Church, criticized Mr. Armstrong's stand.

"Mr. Armstrong has painted a picture of people with their hands around each other's throats," he said. "Limerick is a very, very quiet town. It's in the glare of publicity now because of Mr. Armstrong's

The sources said the session ended at least an hour early after Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who are charged with illegal agitation against food price increases, demanded a 10-minute consultation with their lawyers.

The judge, Krzysztof Zeniuch, refused, and the three men declined to testify.

The trial is the most important court case against dissidents since more than 600 political prisoners were released under a government amnesty in July.

The three defendants were charged by the prosecutor with leading an illegal union and fomenting public unrest. They face a maximum five-year prison term if convicted.

A few relatives of the accused men were allowed inside.

The sources said the indictment took an hour to read and then Mr. Michnik's lawyer, Teresa Orlikowska, told the judge her client's case had been prejudiced by official attacks.

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## Israeli Leader Asks Cabinet Not to Discuss Settlers' Trial

**The Associated Press**  
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel called on cabinet ministers Thursday to end a fierce debate over whether the state should pardon Jewish settlers swarming verdicts in their trial for attacks against Arab civilians on the West Bank.

Speaking on radio, Mr. Peres said the controversy was endangering the Israeli judicial system.

"The only authority that can decide about those who have not been sentenced is the state attorney general," Mr. Peres said, "and neither ministers nor the prime minister should pressure him because it risks disrupting our judicial system."

[Mr. Peres asked Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir on Thursday to rule on whether there was any legal basis for freeing the 27 suspected and convicted Jewish terrorists before their trial ends, Israel Radio reported. He is known to oppose intervening while the trial is in progress. The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.]

The arguments erupted after Israel freed 1,150 prisoners — mostly Arabs — on Monday, including 79 who were responsible for the killings of Israelis, in exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

Yitzhak Shamir, the foreign minister and Mr. Peres's chief political rival, has pressed the government to release the accused settlers but only after the verdicts are pronounced. Mr. Shamir is the head of the rightist Likud bloc, the major partner of Mr. Peres's Labor Party in the coalition government.

In a closed meeting of the cabinet Wednesday, Mr. Peres reportedly rejected request from Mr. Shamir that he pardon the Jewish settlers, United Press International reported.

Commenting publicly for the first time on the issue, Mr. Peres said Thursday that the government "should not discuss" the trial. But he stopped short of taking a position on whether a pardon should be granted.

"I would not like ministers to become judges," he said, "and I would not like ministers to pressure judges."

Israeli newspapers reported that a majority of the cabinet ministers supported Mr. Shamir's position.

The trial of the Jewish settlers began a year ago. So far, eight men have been convicted, one of them to 10 years in prison.

Reaction to the government's austerity program has been muted. Following student unrest, several universities in the country's interior have been shut down. There have been brief wildcat strikes by post office workers, transport employees and teachers.

A series of bombs went off in Kinshasa early last year, killing two persons, and there have been brief explosions of unrest in several remote provinces.

But generally, the public mood seems one of sullen acquiescence. An economics student at the University of Kinshasa explained his silence and that of other students, saying: "Every time we make a protest the university is closed and conditions get worse."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### China and Portugal to Discuss Macao

**BEIJING (AP)** — China announced Thursday that it will hold talks with Portugal on the future of Macao, the enclave on China's coast first settled by the Portuguese more than four centuries ago. Most Macao residents reacted calmly to the announcement, which had been expected.

The announcement coincided with a visit by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal, and occurred a half-year after China and Britain signed a pact to restore Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, when the British lease on the colony expires.

General Eanes said that no date has been set to begin the negotiations, and that there was no deadline for handing over the territory. Portugal offered to restore Macao to China in 1974. Beijing declined without saying why. Apparently it felt satisfied with the Portuguese administration and was preoccupied with the political upheaval of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.



## 2 Vietnamese Refugees Make West Point History

By Margor Hornblower

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, George S. Patton Jr., Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower. And now, Hung Vu and Jean Nguyen.

Ten years after the fall of Saigon and 12 years after the U.S. withdrawal from the war in Southeast Asia, two 21-year-old Vietnamese refugees have joined the "Long Gray Line" of West Point graduates trained to lead U.S. troops.

Under a cloudless sky high on a promontory above the Hudson River, Miss Nguyen, daughter of a former Vietnamese Army colonel, and Mr. Vu, son of a disabled Vietnamese Air Force officer, joined 1,008 other cadets Wednesday in waving their diplomas and tossing their white caps in the traditional salute.

Commissioned as second lieutenants, they are among the first three Vietnamese-born officers to emerge from the U.S. military academies. Phong Nguyen of Hayward, California, who is not related to Jean, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy on Wednesday.

More than 20 Vietnamese refugees are enrolled here at the U.S. Military Academy, at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and at the U.S. Air Force Academy, in Colorado Springs.

"It is my duty to serve this country," said Mr. Vu, a slender youth with a serious expression. "So many Americans lost their lives in Vietnam. I see it as my duty to repay that debt."



Jean Nguyen celebrating after her graduation from West Point.

When the South Vietnamese Army surrendered, Miss Nguyen remembers, her father called his wife and children into his bedroom and, holding a grenade in his hand, said: "If we're going to die, we're going to die together, all at once. I will pull this trigger rather than let the Communists take us away."

But both families were able to escape soon after Saigon's fall in 1975. Neither Mr. Vu nor Miss Nguyen spoke any English on arrival in the United States. Miss Nguyen's family settled in Milton, Pennsylvania, under sponsorship of a Lutheran church. Mr. Vu's in New York City under the wing of the Catholic Relief Services.

## U.S. House Passes Democrats' Budget

Confrontation Looms With Senate on Pentagon, Pensions

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives passed a budget sponsored by Democrats on Thursday, setting up a confrontation with the Republican-led Senate over Social Security pensions and Pentagon spending.

The vote was 258-170.

Both the House and Senate budget plans would cut \$36 billion from the U.S. deficit in the 1986 fiscal year. The House plan would freeze military spending at current levels but preserve cost-of-living increases planned in Social Security retirement pay. The Senate voted to allow military spending to rise with inflation in the next fiscal year, but to freeze Social Security payments.

On Thursday, the House rejected, 329-103, a Republican leadership budget that adopted the Senate's position on military spending, but rejected its curb on Social Security.

The House also turned down, 372-56, a plan from moderate Democrats that would have frozen both military spending and Social Security and raised \$12 billion with a minimum tax on wealthy individuals and corporations that now legally pay little or nothing in taxes. The moderate plan, which would have reduced the deficit by \$75 billion, would have protected poor Social Security recipients by adding some money to their checks.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House speaker, said he would urge the

House to hold its position on Social Security payments in the conference with the Senate. Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, also projected that if the Senate members had to vote again, "they would be trampling all over themselves to vote against" the Social Security cost-of-living curbs.

He also indicated that President Ronald Reagan's influence on the budget had lessened, saying that his mail has been running about 60-40 against him and the Republican budget.

"The enthusiasm of the American people was just not there with regard to his policy and his budget," Mr. O'Neill said.

The Democrats' budget freezes the Pentagon budget at \$292.6 billion, while the Senate's inflation-related increase allows it to rise to \$302.5 billion.

Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House Democratic leader, in urging approval of the budget plan, said that the freeze on military spending "does not reduce the nation's military capability at all." Even with the freeze, the military will have about \$15 billion more to spend in the next fiscal year because of contracts it already has signed with weapons makers.

But, he said, it would mean a "less haphazard, less radical, less force-feeding pace" of Pentagon spending.

But Representative Delbert L. Latta, an Ohio Republican, insist-

ed the Joint Chiefs of Staff believed that a freeze in Pentagon spending would hamper military preparedness.

The House Democratic budget leaves a \$173-billion deficit in fiscal 1986; a \$162 deficit in 1987; and a \$124 billion in 1988. The Senate's budget cuts the deficit down to \$104 billion by 1988 — hitting Mr. Reagan's revised target of cutting the deficit — anticipated at more than \$220 billion next year if nothing is done — by about half over three years.

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## El Salvador's Rightists Struggling To Recapture the Political Initiative

By James LeMoyne

SAN SALVADOR — They still occasionally inveigh against the coming Communist invasion and speak emotionally of unspecified threats to the fatherland. But some of the steam seems to have gone out of El Salvador's rightist political parties, according to many politicians and foreign diplomats here.

Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance, appears to be struggling to recover from a crushing defeat in recent legislative elections. The other main rightist group, the Party of National Conciliation, virtually disappeared in the vote, although it won legislative seats by forming an alliance with Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

Two years ago, the coalition of conservative parties nearly won the presidency and controlled the legislature. Today, they appear to face a prolonged period of soul-searching and reorganization.

"The right is an ocean of political sentiment without a current or direction right now," said a Western diplomat who follows rightist politics closely.

Internal debate within the Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as Arena, has been heated enough to drive one of its conservative founders to form his own party. Hugo Barrera, a well-known businessman who was once inseparable from Mr. d'Aubuisson, says he will call his new party Patri-

Libre, which means Free Fatherland.

Mr. Barrera said in an interview that he hopes to attract other businessmen to his party. He is leaving Arena, he added, because it has squandered its political opportunity.

"I said what would happen if we didn't prepare properly, but they didn't listen," Mr. Barrera said. "A party should be loyal to the people and to the country, not just to one man."

When asked about Mr. Barrera in an interview, Mr. d'Aubuisson called his former adviser ungrateful and "a worm."

A long fight appears to lie ahead for whichever parties of the right ultimately emerge. The National Assembly, once the power base of the conservatives, has passed into the hands of the Christian Democratic Party led by President José Napoleón Duarte.

In a first show of their new political strength on Tuesday, the Christian Democrats ousted the attorney general, José Francisco Guerrero, charging him with incompetence.

Mr. Guerrero, a member of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party, was appointed by the former rightist-controlled Assembly. He had consistently opposed efforts by Mr. Duarte to overhaul the judicial system and prosecute human rights cases.

The rightists' traditional alliance with the army also has lost force. The army high command gave Mr. d'Aubuisson what amounted to a

public dressing-down when he unsuccessfully sought to have his party's defeat in elections in March nullified.

In addition, the businessmen who financed Mr. d'Aubuisson's rise from a cashed-in National Guard major, who has been linked to death squads and the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, also appear to be reviewing their cards before backing him again.

But no one is counting Mr. d'Aubuisson out. His party remains a powerful movement and is seen as having the potential to become the conservative standard-bearer of the future, perhaps with Mr. d'Aubuisson still at the helm.

The ability to hang on is based in part on the hefty conservative vote in El Salvador that has given rightist parties at least 40 percent of the poll in four consecutive elections.

Arena's durability also is based on Mr. d'Aubuisson's slashing rhetoric, which goes down well on the hustings, and his appeals to patriotism and property among people who are tired of war and instability.

But problems may lie ahead. Mr. Duarte, whom Mr. d'Aubuisson has on occasion described as a Communist, has promised to investigate a number of notorious human rights cases.

The Arena leader has been mentioned consistently in connection



Roberto d'Aubuisson

with the most controversial of the cases, the assassination in 1980 of Archbishop Romero, an outspoken critic of the wave of killing that the Salvadoran security forces unleashed on their leftist opponents five years ago.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has repeatedly denied any responsibility for the Roman Catholic leader's murder or for any other death squad action.

But if an investigation is pursued, Mr. d'Aubuisson could find some of the questions disconcerting. He was arrested by the army in May 1980 for plotting a coup. At the time of his arrest, according to U.S. diplomats then in El Salvador, Mr. d'Aubuisson was carrying a notebook filled with what appeared to be plans for armed attacks.

## As Oil Boom Fades, Tax-Wary Texas Seeks New Sources of State Revenue

By Robert Reinhold

HOUSTON — The way things are going in Texas, college students at state schools will soon see their tuition triple, professional workers will pay \$15 instead of \$10 for their licenses and paroled convicts will have to pay the state \$10 a month to supervise their paroles.

These are the lengths to which the Texas Legislature has gone to balance the state's budget during the recession in the petroleum industry. Oil has long been the state's main source of revenue.

It is the stark irony of this spring that Texas, whose once-booming economy has been slowed by falling world oil prices, is struggling to make ends meet at a time when Northern industrial states like New York and New Jersey are suddenly enjoying balanced budgets, and even cutting taxes.

"We are paying for the sins we committed in the last 10 years when we had an abundance of revenue," said Gib Lewis, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. Because the state never expected the oil and gas revenue to fall, he said, it did not "have for a rainy day."

The problem is spurring intense discussion about how the state should restructure its revenue system so that it is less dependent on its energy industry.

This revenue has dropped so sharply from its peak in 1982 that Bob Bullock, the Texas comptroller of public accounts, has told the Legislature it must find \$1.1 billion more in fees, taxes or spending cuts to finance a \$36.5-billion, no-growth state budget for the two-year period beginning Sept. 1.

Although this is slightly larger than the current budget, it would be far less than the \$42.6 billion that state agencies insisted they needed.

The House has proposed a budget of \$36.4 billion and the Senate \$36.8 billion. Each chamber envisions getting the state through the next two years by imposing new fees that lawmakers assert are not taxes.

Governor Mark White, a Democrat who faces re-election next year in a state that daily grows more Republican, praised the Legislature's revenue proposals.

"I could not be more encouraged; there are no new taxes," he said in an interview.

Instead, Texans face new and higher fees on almost anything from mining permits to vanity license plates. Under the House version, for example, the state would

collect \$3.7 million in new fees from day care centers by charging operators \$35 a year for a license plus \$1 a child. The cost of filing a civil suit in court would rise to \$65 from \$25, yielding \$26 million.

To make up for cuts in higher education, the lawmakers voted to raise tuition and fees for in-state college students from an average of \$244 a semester to \$365 beginning next year. Even then, tuition would be cheaper than in any other state except New Mexico and Oklahoma.

But many are not sure these steps are adequate.

The consensus of economists is that Texas and other oil states like Oklahoma and Louisiana will face budget problems for at least another decade, barring a dramatic turnaround in oil prices. As recently as 1983 the oil and gas industry, directly or indirectly, paid 30 percent of all taxes in Texas; today the figure is 20 percent.

The oil boom has affected all Texas. The state sales tax increased last year from 4 percent to 4.125 percent and was applied for the first time to such services as dry cleaning and parking. Part of a package to pay for improvements in schools and highways, it was the first tax hike in Texas in 10 years.

The oil recession also has affected the profits of restaurants, real estate agents, developers, hotels, food markets and countless other businesses in Houston and other areas heavily dependent on the industry.

Texas, which ranks 47th among the 50 states in tax burden per person, is one of only four with neither a corporate nor a personal state income tax.

"There is a lingering feeling that we are deferring the inevitable," said James M. Windham Jr., president and chief executive officer of the Western Bank Corporation of Houston. "There is going to be an incredible amount of pressure for a corporate and personal income tax during the next session."

Despite the problem, the Texas economy remains relatively healthy overall, particularly in the Dallas and Austin areas, which were never heavily involved in oil. But its growth has slowed dramatically.

During the decade up to 1982, the Texas economy grew by an average of 6 percent a year, more than twice the national average.

"Those days are over," said William E. Gibson, chief economist of the Republic Bank Corp. in Dallas. "Texas is becoming more like the national economy."

## 22.2 Percent of U.S. Children Live in Poor Families

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON — The percentage of children in the United States whose families have incomes below the poverty line has increased to 22.2 percent, according to a congressional study. Government spending for these youngsters, adjusted for inflation, has dropped by \$290 a child since 1976.

The study by the Congressional Research Service and Congressional Budget Office, released Wednesday, challenges the popular belief that the increase in poverty among children has come about despite a substantial infusion of federal funds.

Rather than increasing over the past decade, total per-child spending for cash welfare payments, Social Security and unemployment benefits declined 6 percent from 1973 to 1983 after taking inflation into account, the study said.

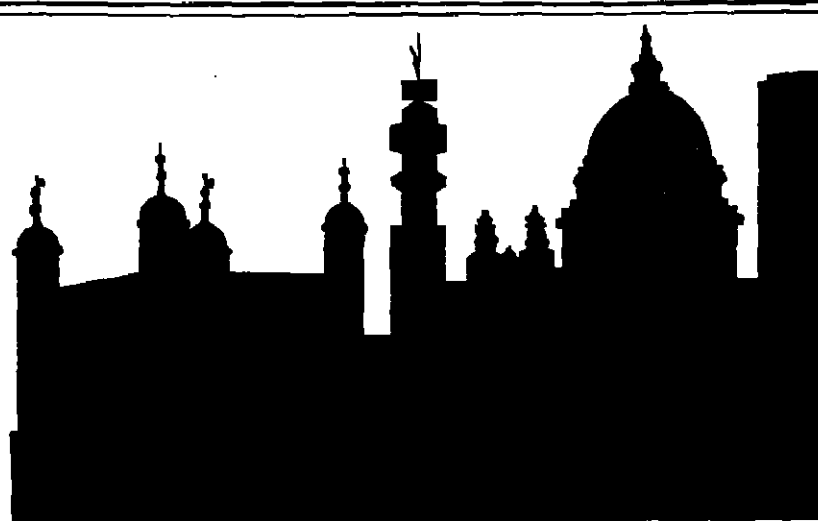
The U.S. poverty rate for children under 18 reached its lowest point — 13.8 percent — in 1969 after a decade of decline. Since

then the rate has risen steadily, the study showed.

As the population and inflation rose in the 1970s, government spending for programs to aid children failed to keep pace. Cash and food-stamp benefits available for a poor child from various programs, as measured in constant 1983 dollars, dropped to \$1,156 in 1983 from a high of \$1,446 in 1976.

These calculations do not include Medicaid outlays, which did rise. Some economists say Medicaid should not be counted as income because it is not available for everyday living costs.





# London

"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford."

Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## The grass is green where Peter Pan still plays his pipe

by Moss Murray

London's parks are as prolific as confetti on a bridal path. They are the lungs of its citizens, and a never ending source of delight to visitors.

Inevitably, for holiday-makers and business travellers, it is those parks in the centre of the city that attract and relax. They are found in the most surprising places. Who would expect to discover an inviting expanse of green a few yards from busy South Audley Street in the heart of Mayfair? Or in, even busier, Hanover Square? The nightingale may have long ago flown from Berkeley Square, but the green oasis that was his nest is still there.

The visitor's first glimpse of what are known as the Royal Parks will probably be St. James's Park with its attractive lake and fine views of Buckingham Palace and the towers of Whitehall. It was in the 16th century that the English royal family took up residence at Whitehall Palace and Henry VIII fenced off the first few acres that are now St. James's Park. Charles

I walked through here to meet his executioner. Years later Charles II built a series of aviaries in an area now known as Birdcage Walk. Over the centuries St. James's has been the haunt of robbers and prostitutes, as well as the scene of many a duel at dawn. Today the scene is more peaceful with the park, which is not large, being reflected in the waters of its lake for

almost its entire length. An alternative picture of St. James's Park was painted by a pre-Revolution French visitor who wrote in 1731: "This is the public walk of Londoners and open to all, and it is a strange sight, in fine weather, to see the flower of the nobility and the first ladies of the Court, mingling in confusion with the vilest populace. Such is the taste of the English; it is part of what they call their liberty."

### The "People's Park"

Although Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are continuous areas on the map, they are very different. Hyde Park is the "people's park" and home of Speaker's Corner, where for centuries protesters have come to shout, demonstrate and march. Here, too, is the famous Serpentine Lake and Rotten Row, where you can canter along a sandy straight mile. The park is also a track for many of Mayfair's joggers.

Kensington Gardens has a royal heritage dating back to the 17th century when William III decided to live in Kensington Palace. Queen Caroline designed the layout of its avenues and Queen Victoria was born in the palace. The park's modern attraction is the statue of Peter Pan playing his pipe near the Round Pond where children - with their nannies - come to sail their boats.

But the park that attracts most visitors is Regent's Park. It is the largest of central London's green glades and home of the London Zoo, as well as Queen Mary's Rose Garden, with its wonderful displays. Throughout the summer there are performances of Shakespeare in the park's open air theatre. But if you go, take a blanket or a warm coat. Nights in London, even in midsummer, can sometimes be chilly.

### After your Walk

And if it is in Green Park at its Piccadilly end where you choose to end your morning walk, it is only a hundred yards or so to Ormond's restaurant off Jermyn Street. Try their refreshing Kir to

revive you and give an edge to your appetite.

The medallions of pork with calvados sauce and garnished with an apple and raspberry purée, is piquant and perfect. So is Ormond's plain entrecôte of beef which they grill to suit your personal taste. But what makes Ormond's unusual, if not

unique, among London's top restaurants is that they do not mind if you order only a single course. A section of their menu is called "starters and mains" and they are happy to serve you large or small portions of delicacies like fettuccine, marinara, smoked salmon, eggs benedict or smoked chicken salad with honey vinaigrette.

Even closer to where your walk ends in Green Park is Greens at 36 Duke Street, a short distance from Fortnum & Mason. This was originally Green's Champagne and Oyster Bar, but after three overcrowded years, it was unable to accommodate its continually increasing clientele.

Now there is also a restaurant where Beth Coventry offers a choice of two soups at lunchtime to be followed by what she calls "typically English nursery treats" under the heading of Dish of the Day. Her selection includes shepherd's pie, oxtail stew, steak and kidney pudding and Green's now famous fish cakes which are made, they tell me, to a secret recipe.

For businessmen who want a private room, owner Simon Parker Bowles will lead them to a cosy room downstairs with its own bar. Executives can choose their menu and the wines to complement it. The room is available for lunch and dinner. So is the restaurant.

Afternoons in London are for shopping. The only problem is where to begin... and when to stop. There are few large stores in the

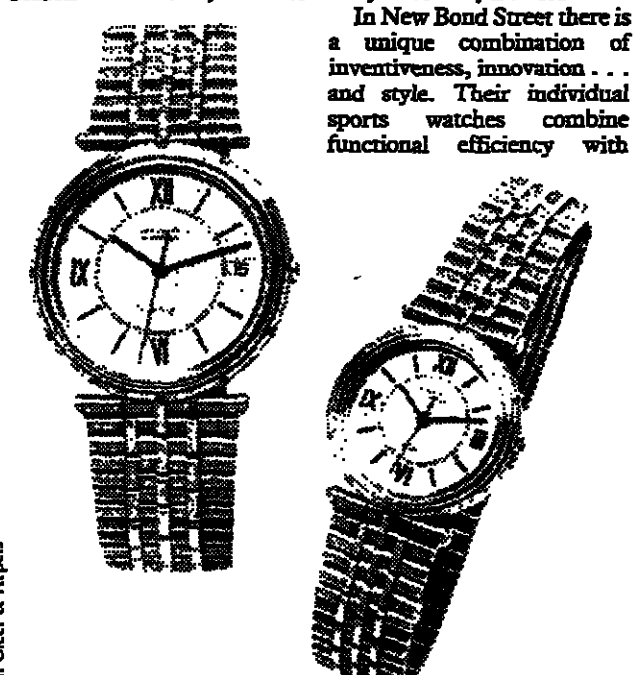
square mile of Mayfair, but hundreds of shops where they will take infinite trouble to find exactly what you want.

### A Touch of Class

Nowhere is this more true than in the simple, yet sumptuous, salon of Van Cleef & Arpels at 153 New Bond Street. Everything in their boutique collection of jewellery, watches and exclusive gifts is designed to combine good taste with, what the English call, "a touch of class".

What began as an adventure in 1906 by four enthusiastic young men of the Arpels and Van Cleef families, has become one of the world's great jewellery empires with salons not only in France and the United States, but Geneva, Rome, Madrid, Lugano, Brussels, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Kuwait and, of course, London.

In New Bond Street there is a unique combination of inventiveness, innovation... and style. Their individual sports watches combine functional efficiency with



Functional efficiency with refinement is the theme of these watches at Van Cleef & Arpels in New Bond Street.

refinement. Made in gold and steel, they are extremely flat with a central second hand and the date on the larger men's model. They are also water resistant. Even the watch's strap has individuality with no fewer than 283 components for the men's watch and 265 in the ladies' version.

The jewelled pieces mix sophistication with the ingenious and have led to an ideal marriage of good taste with eye catching appeal that has won worldwide acclaim for everything from Van Cleef & Arpels.

Close by in Old Bond Street's Royal Arcade is Charbonnel and Walker which has the distinction of being in the Guinness Book of Records as selling the most expensive chocolates in the world. They might easily have added, the best. There are 32 centres from which to choose and each is not only hand made, but hand shaped, too.

There are boxes for every occasion whether you are going to the theatre, being invited out for dinner or simply want to say thank you in a distinctive way.

One of their executives told me that more than 65 per cent of their customers are men. He did not explain whether they bought for others, or if many international businessmen simply have a sweet tooth.

In the Burlington Arcade you discover the finest displays of classic cashmères for both men and women, as well as the pick of the pipes and a shop that is really a palace of pewter. Not far

away is the firm that has been London's most fashionable hatter since 1676. A Lock hat is still a status symbol. Pall Mall is where you buy the finest carbon fibre fishing rods, including some that are made in six, seven and eight pieces to fit into an executive's brief case; and in the Royal Opera Arcade, London's oldest arcade, is the capital's longest established dealer in antique arms and armour.

In Carzon Street, at No. 49, you find Marks Antiques where the collection and selection of superb silver includes something to satisfy every taste and pocket.

When I was there recently pride of place was given to the Sany Suite by Leonard Morel 'Ladecuil' consisting of nine exquisitely designed pieces that formed a centre piece for a large dining table in solid silver and heavy cut glass and dating from 1895. Price: £96,000. There were other pieces costing less than £100.

But at Marks it does not matter how much, or how little, you spend. They will always offer back your money if, for any reason, you are dissatisfied with your purchase, or change your mind.

Liberty's in Regent Street, which has five branches in America, reports booming sales of furniture and fabrics and collectors' pewter. And at Selfridges they find that one of the number one attractions for visiting Americans is British jam which visitors insist represents unbeatable value.

### Transportation

Getting around London, like any other major city, can sometimes be a problem. Taxis are usually at a premium whenever you need them urgently and public transport can be irregular. Best of all is driving your own car. It is almost always quicker in the end. Among the best deals available in London are on offer from Town and Country whose prices are low and whose choice is wide. They have more than 50 models in their range from a Fiesta to a Ferrari. The former costs only £14.50 a day and the latter £185. In between there are the delights of an Alfa Romeo, Porsche or Mercedes 380SL, or there is a Rolls at £295 or a Lamborghini at £270 a day.

Town and Country also offers comprehensive insurance and full Automobile Association breakdown service.

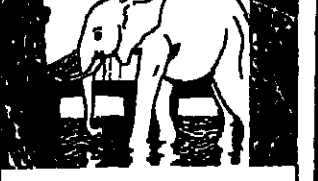
### Home from Home

And when day is done, where to lay your head? Not everyone likes hotels.

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Some prefer a home of their own, even when away from home. A company that has a growing reputation among corporate clients for finding top quality apartments for senior executives on long or short assignments to London is Peermans Properties of 18 London Street in the City. They have a selection of two and three bedroom flats in Knightsbridge and Belgravia with rentals varying between £400 and £600 a week.

Their rentals are usually for a minimum of six months, and more often a year. Peermans offers a full back up management service including payment of all utilities such as lighting and heating, regular inspections, daily maid service, stocking the apartment with toiletries and groceries, plus laundry and dry cleaning. They will even maintain the bar and provide chauffeur driven cars and secretaries as well as making travel bookings.

Another company with a worldwide reputation is Hampton & Sons, which has one of the best selections of furnished luxury accommodation in London.

On their books are studio flats for as little as £100 per week, near Lords, the home of that most English of games, cricket, as well as a five bedroom apartment, with two reception rooms, three bathrooms and a kitchen, close to Park Lane, for £1,000 a week.

An apartment close to Berkeley Square is available at £2,250 per week.

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CURZONS NIGHT CLUB MAYFAIR



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### London's latest Nightspot

Curzons, the exclusive new club at 45 Park Lane, has burst onto the London nightlife scene with glittering style.

Luxuriously furnished, with comfortable seating and intimate alcoves for privacy, Curzons has been designed to create just the right atmosphere for complete relaxation and enjoyment. Multi-mirror surfaces reflect the shimmer of its silver-blue decor and the spectacular effects of the sophisticated discotheque lighting. Caviare and champagne top the elegant finger-buffet delicacies offered with full bar facilities.

International cabaret and speciality acts feature in the lavish programme planned by the club's dynamic membership director, Abi King - known affectionately as 'King of Clubs'.

Curzons is open nightly except Sunday from 9.00pm to 3.00am. Entrance is strictly limited to members only and their guests. The £150 annual subscription also provides membership of 'The Café', the elegant brasserie-style restaurant overlooking Hyde Park on the same premises. It is open from 10.30am to 3.00am every day except Sunday, and offers an international menu and extensive wine list, with a pianist in the evening.

With two such attractive venues at the same prestigious address, 45 Park Lane promises to become London's most fashionable rendezvous.

For details of membership and private hire of the club, please contact Abi King, Membership Director, Curzons, 45 Park Lane, London W1Y 3LD. Telephone 01-493 6666.

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## Pretoria Says Its Forces Still Operate in Angola

**The Associated Press**  
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa acknowledged Thursday that its forces still operate deep inside Angola, but would not confirm a report by the government-run Angolan news agency that a South African commando had been captured and two others had been killed while on a sabotage mission.

### Soviet Reviving Direct Dialing For Foreigners

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — Direct dialing by foreigners telephoning the West, a service that began with the 1980 Olympics and then was suspended two years later, is slowly being restored.

West German business offices were among the first to regain direct dialing, starting last year. At least three U.S. businesses recently received it and five more expect it within weeks.

The loss of direct dialing in the summer of 1982 has been a sore point for many U.S. business representatives and the subject has been repeatedly raised by government delegations in trade talks.

It was raised again this week by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige of the United States, who left Wednesday after attending a first meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. joint commercial commission in seven years.

Until Thursday morning, a spokesman for the South African Defense Force had denied the report by the ANGOP news agency.

South Africa said April 17 that it had withdrawn all of its forces from Angola.

The news agency said that the three South Africans, carrying weapons and limpet mines, were caught Tuesday in Cabinda province, a tiny coastal enclave north of the Congo River and detached from the rest of Angola.

ANGOP said that the commandos planned to sabotage the Malongo oil complex.

The chief of the Defense Force, General Constant Viljoen, said in a statement, "The defense force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements."

"For this purpose," he said, "small elements of the defense force are deployed to gather this information. At the moment, there is no concern because contact with such a small element has been broken."

General Viljoen added that the unit was operating "south and north of Luanda," but did not elaborate.

The Defense Force spokesman said, "We're still denying the allegation that South African commandos were on a sabotage mission."

Angola's Marxist government, led by President José Eduardo dos Santos, is fighting a civil war against South African-backed guerrillas. South African troops operated in southern Angola for two years, fighting black insurgents seeking independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia, who attacked South African points from Angolan bases.



Mayor Jürgen Schaich of Schechingen with a copy of the Stern article.

## U.S. Rebuffs Stern's Charge of Missile Deceit

**United Press International**  
HAMBURG, West Germany — The United States has denied a magazine report that it intends to deploy in West Germany more than the 108 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles approved by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The report, published Wednesday in Stern, said a Pershing-2 training manual discarded in a garbage can by an American soldier disclosed plans to go over the limit set by NATO in 1979.

Stern said the 230-page manual — "Pershing II, New Equipment Training" — revealed that the U.S. Army planned to store extra missiles in a secret depot in Wellerbach.

The mayor of the town of Schechingen, Jürgen Schaich, said the U.S. military police had laughed at him when he called them and said the handbook had been found in nearby Leinzeil. Mr. Schaich then telephoned Stern.

Stern, often critical of the United States and an opponent of NATO nuclear policy, said the manual explained why the Pentagon had ordered 258 Pershing-2s from the manufacturer.

The U.S. Army European headquarters in Heidelberg rejected the allegations and described the manual as "a student training guide."

"As has been stated many times, the United States is deploying 108 Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany to replace Pershing-1a missiles on a one-for-one basis in accordance with a decision made by NATO in 1979," the army statement said.

"The manual, which is dated 1983, does not fully portray current U.S. Army doctrine or operating procedures."

NATO approved deployment of the Pershing-2s and 464 cruise missiles in West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain and Belgium to counter a buildup in Soviet SS-20 rockets.

## U.S. May Admit More Cambodians

### 15,000 Refugees Barred as Risks May Be Reviewed Again

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are examining a possibility that some of 15,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand who have been ruled ineligible for entry to the United States may deserve a second screening.

As the United States prepares to wind down its program for the refugees, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been studying the program. He plans to discuss the issue Friday with the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila.

In the meantime, Mr. Shultz's aides are dealing with a letter sent to President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday by two key members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, asking whether the refugee program was perhaps being ended too soon.

The letter was signed by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who is chairman of the subcommittee on Asia, and Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa. It said that the refugee screening program, under which 15,000 Cambodians have been barred as security risks, was inconsistent with guidelines issued by the administration in 1983.

They believed that "a compassionate review of the rejected cases would find many deserving people to be admissible and would allow them to become productive citizens of this country as our refugee program intended."

A State Department official said Wednesday that the main problem involved Cambodians who might have been linked to the Khmer

Rouge, the forces led by Pol Pot. The Khmer Rouge forces have been accused of widespread genocide during their years in power, from 1975 to 1979.

Of 25,000 refugees in the main camp in Thailand, 4,300 have yet to be interviewed, 4,300 are being permitted to stay even though the Thais have not given them official refugee status and 4,000 are believed to have been accepted by various countries.

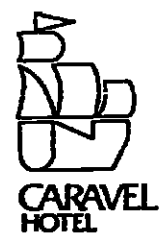
Mr. Solarz and Mr. Leach raised a possibility for admission of some of 230,000 Cambodians who had been in border camps and crossed into Thailand recently to escape military action on the Cambodian

side. Some may have family members in the United States.

■ **Troop Pullback Reported**  
Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into southeastern Thailand early this month have withdrawn to Cambodia, leaving at least 17 bodies. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok, quoting a Thai spokesman.

Rear Admiral Sakchai Kacwinda, the spokesman, said that Thai marines had completed an operation to flush out the intruders. Thai officers had reported that about 800 to 1,000 Vietnamese intruded into Thailand on May 4.

Eight Thais were killed and 65 were wounded, the admiral said.



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## France's Educational System Is Undergoing a Crash Course in Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

support for establishments with poor reputations.

If these two seem uneasy company for French Socialists, Mr. Chevènement has ready rejoinders. "Who can tolerate a system in which 20 percent of 12-year-old children cannot read?" he said recently on television. "If one learns nothing in primary school, there is little chance that one will ever learn how to learn."

It is easy for Mr. Chevènement to defend what he calls his "republican elitism," because of his background as the head of the Marxist wing of the Socialist Party, credentials that have stood him in good stead with France's schoolteachers.

Traditionally on the left, they are the backbone of the Socialist Party. But teachers are also notorious for what an official calls "colossal bureaucratic inertia" and cynicism about ministers' powers to effect changes in the classroom.

"Education ministers come and go faster than a priest can bless them," said the headmistress in the Montparnasse school.

The teachers' inertia protected many schools from the laxness that followed the student revolt in May 1968. In the Montparnasse school, 8-year-olds have a little homework every night. Although homework for the very young has been forbidden by the ministry since 1956, the headmistress says most parents

want their children to learn the work habit.

"There won't be any changes here," said a headmistress in another neighborhood, "because I've always had my teachers use traditional methods anyway."

Progressive teachers are just as determined to retain some of their experiments.

Excesses, they all agreed, are Mr. Chevènement's target. A lot of younger teachers are less motivated than their predecessors and need more discipline, two headmistresses said.

On direct instructions from Mr. Mitterrand, French elementary schools have restored desks in history classes. After 1968, history les-

sons had been only a series of stories as unanchored in time as fairy tales.

But these highly visible and welcome changes, Mr. Rotman says, do not come to grips with the fundamental social changes in French classrooms.

France's reputation for strong education has rested partly on the system's restrictiveness: Elementary schools have been good, but at one time few French children went beyond six years' education.

Starting about 1960, however, high school entry barriers crumbled. In a generation the number of high school students has multiplied by five. Most of these children come from homes with little educa-

tional background, and many are immigrants' children who pose problems of cultural assimilation.

As a result, 40 percent of French pupils leave school at 16, the minimum age. Only a third of French youngsters get a high school diploma. Few of them have learned enough to be able to profit from occupational training courses in new technologies such as computers, Mr. Rotman says.

Overhauling the system seems beyond France's budget. Education already consumes nearly one-fifth of government expenditures.

The most daring suggestion for solving this problem has come from the College of France, a faculty of research professors, which has is-

sued a presidential report recommending that French schools and universities be allowed to compete openly for students.

The implication is that institutions would specialize, in order to emphasize their staff strengths or meet regional needs. Inevitably, some diplomas would acquire a higher reputation than others and attract additional funds.

The college's recommendations amount to a radical departure from the French tradition of uniformity among schools and universities.

Although Mr. Mitterrand avoided endorsing these conclusions, he tacitly sided with them by visiting the college last month when the report was issued.

## Policy vs. Pork Barrels: Congress Funds U.S. Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

left, and I'm not sure we're able to do that," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the assistant House minority leader.

Many lawmakers agree with Mr. Lott that they are ill equipped to manage the Pentagon budget, but the tendency to play politics is only one reason. Legislators who have prime responsibility for Pentagon spending agree that they focus far too much on detail and not nearly enough on the broad sweep of military policy and priorities.

As Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said recently, "We are spending most of our time looking at the grains of sand on the beach, and we are not looking at the ocean or looking over the horizon."

That is starting to change a bit as a new generation of congressional experts, including Mr. Nunn and Representative Les Aspin, the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, take larger roles on Capitol Hill. Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, created a new panel within his committee this year that would examine long-range military goals.

In his view, Congress should act as a board of directors overseeing Pentagon policy. "And we should assert ourselves when we think things have gotten screwed up," said Mr. Aspin, who worked at the Pentagon in the late 1960s before his election to Congress.

He concedes, however, that it will be next year at the earliest before Congress begins to change its procedures. The lawmakers now are evaluating more than \$300 billion in military spending proposals and their main question probably is the one mentioned by Mr. Addabbo: Who gets what?

Mr. Lott's district on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi includes the Ingalls Shipyard, Keesler Air Force Base and a variety of smaller military installations. All told, 24,000 jobs in the area depend on military spending, and he acknowledges that he will weigh his desire to reduce the federal deficit against his impulse to protect his constituents.

"It is tough to balance that," said Mr. Lott, whose father once worked at the Ingalls Shipyard in his hometown of Pascagoula, Mississippi. "You're talking about a lot of jobs."

According to Mr. Addabbo, military contractors like Rockwell have grown increasingly shrewd about spreading their subcontracts as broadly as possible. The result is a larger constituency in Congress for contractors' activities.

Military contractors also have bolstered their bargaining position with Congress by establishing political action committees and vastly increasing campaign contributions. The 20 largest contractors have

doubled their donations since Mr. Reagan took office in January 1981.

Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause, the public-affairs lobbying organization, said the contributions were "a critical part of the lobbying process."

But lawmakers historically have viewed the military budget as a prime source of money and jobs for their districts. Mr. Addabbo himself, a strong critic of military spending, has looked out for the interests of the Grumman Corp., an aerospace manufacturer on Long Island that has workers in his Queens district in New York City.

Throughout much of his public career, Henry M. Jackson was known as the "Senator from Boeing" because of his outspoken support for Boeing, an airplane manufacturer based in Washington, the state he represented until his death on Sept. 1, 1983. Representative Norman D. Dicks, another member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, has continued to defend Boeing's interests on Capitol Hill.

Representative Mervyn M. Dymally, a California Democrat, is the only member of the Congressional Black Caucus who sometimes votes in favor of the MX missile. Several contractors in and around his Long Beach district make parts of the weapon.

In the last Congress, one of the key votes for the missile was cast by Representative Jerry M. Patterson, a liberal Democrat from California who conceded that he was voting in favor of jobs for his district. But he was not re-elected last November.

Lawmakers who defend defense programs that promote jobs in their districts join with the Pentagon and military contractors to form what has been called an "iron triangle" of powerful interests. All are united behind the goal of preserving a particular chunk of the military budget.

"The services come up here and say we need so many fighters and so many helicopters," said Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado. "They sit there

with all that brain, and it's very difficult to raise your hand and say, 'General, I think you're wrong.'"

According to Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, a Republican member of the Armed Services Committee, all this "adds up to an intensity factor" that budget-cutters simply cannot match.

The tendency to preserve whole programs is enhanced because Congress seldom examines Pentagon proposals before it is asked to commit funds to purchase large numbers of specific weapons.

"Once it gets into the procurement stage, a system develops a life of its own," said Representative Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, a Democrat who is becoming increasingly influential on military matters. "There's no way you can make much of a difference except on the margins."

As a result, when Congress sets out to trim the Pentagon budget, most of the savings are realized by canceling out and deferring major purchases. For example, instead of canceling the C-17 cargo plane outright, the lawmakers simply decide to buy fewer planes in a given fiscal year.

"We do it because it's easy," said Mr. McCurdy. "You don't have to make choices, and you don't have to alienate your friends."

Most members of Congress agree with Mr. Nunn's observation that such a practice "causes monumental inefficiency" by raising the cost of each item purchased. Moreover, the weapon system remains alive, ready to soak up more funds in the next budget year.

But few lawmakers hold out much hope of eliminating the pork-barrel aspect of military spending. What they do think they can change is the huge amount of time they spend on "micromanaging" the Pentagon budget.

Some suggest that the budget should extend for two years, instead of one. Others like Representative Jim Courter, a New Jersey Republican who has been a critic of the Pentagon, contend that the current procedure under which military spending must be authorized

and funded through separate bills can be condensed.

"Congress would then be able to look at the broader questions that they don't have time for right now," said Mr. Courter.

Congressional procedures change slowly, however, and to many lawmakers, the best chance of making a more reasoned judgment about military spending in the near future rests with the new leaders, particularly Mr. Nunn and Mr. Aspin.

Both of these experts in military policy are 46 years old; they reached political maturity at the time of the Vietnam War, not World War II, and they take a much more skeptical view of the Pentagon than their predecessors. As Mr. McCurdy put it, "They've definitely taken the rubber out of the rubber stamp in Congress."

Next: Changing the incentive system.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Trans-Atlantic Farm War?

America is about to subsidize farm exports, giving part of its government stockpile to traders who can sell more cheaply abroad. This is partly an attack on the European Community, judged unwilling to discuss current disputes meaningfully, and partly an effort to prevent America's farm lobby from pressing for even stronger action in a pre-election year. Is it simply a warning to Europe, or the start of a real fight?

The present action is relatively mild — a \$2-billion dumping program stretched out over three years. The EC devotes some \$5 billion to food export subsidies each year.

Neither figure reveals the full profligacy of government support for farmers. The Community spends about \$14 billion a year to enable its farmers to go on producing lakes of unwanted wine, mountains of beef and butter and dunes of cereals and sugar, and it is busy destroying unsalable stocks of citrus fruit it has purchased. The United States has recently been spending between \$10 and \$19 billion a year on income support for farmers, with costly programs ranging from peanuts and tobacco to dairy farming. In financial terms there has been little difference in the balance of extravagance.

The Europeans probably have the more difficult problem, in the sense that they have approximately the same adult population but twice as many farmers. Against the original aims of the Community, they have devoted their protection money less to helping farmers get more efficient or get out than to guaranteeing high prices — which discourages them from doing either.

It would be foolish to expect farm policy to have purely economic objectives. It is largely a branch of social policy, expressly designed to protect farmers against the worst vagaries of the markets. But any social policy has to be judged by the efficiency

with which it achieves its ends, and current farm policy fails that test.

Price supports and subsidies favor the big, relatively efficient farmers more than the struggling. In America nearly half the federal payments to agriculture are absorbed by 13 percent of the farmers; other farmers benefit little because they produce little, yet they are sorely in need. Waste and inequity are similarly marked in Europe. Greater selectivity would cut costs and end the process — which Europe has carried to extremes — of subsidizing excess output which governments can then only dump below cost on foreign markets or use for compost.

There were signs a year ago that Europe was becoming less profligate, but reform has not yet been vigorous. West Germany's present refusal to cut cereal prices in the face of glut is particularly dispiriting. In America there are sweeping government proposals to cut price supports and loans and force farmers to export aggressively if they wish to survive. These plans may be enacted by Congress. But adoption, even in modified form, will convert Europe's present policies from an irritant to a major problem for American farmers. And for Europe the cost of existing farm policy will soar — particularly if, in the meantime, the dollar falls. The two sides may be on a collision course.

With goodwill, and a rational approach by both sides, a decent solution could be found: It would cushion the marginal farmer, but decreasingly over the years, and avoid an international contest to dump surplus products abroad. The trouble is that when every farmer is thought to be a marginal voter, goodwill and reason are both at a discount. This is why the present American measures, only a mild punch in the snout, could herald a damaging war.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Reagan's Hostage Crisis

Work with anybody who may be able to help; use private and unpublicized channels; keep hoping for the best. . . . That is not an exhilarating formula. It prolongs the agony for the families of four Americans and two French citizens cruelly held hostage by terrorists in Lebanon. It leaves unresolved the dilemma of how to negotiate with terrorists while not rewarding them. And it does not explain the Reagan administration's passivity in responding to Iran's tactic of hijacking. That formula, however, is the best that the administration can devise for dealing with Islamic holy war zealots. President Carter was by the 1979 U.S. Embassy seizure in Tehran.

The difference is that the Carter hostages stayed in the concentrated glare of the world spotlight. The "students" who invaded the embassy were supported by Iran's government, and America's humiliation was rubbed in nightly by television. The Reagan hostages are held by ghostly figures in unknown places. Kidnapped in Beirut months ago, they include a U.S. Embassy official, a reporter, a minister and the local director of Catholic Relief Services. No one assails Mr. Reagan for speaking softly and trying to enlist unofficial go-betweens like the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

Another country has been entangled in the negotiations. Kuwait courageously tracked down and convicted 17 terrorists responsible

for bombing American and French embassies in 1983. Unless it now frees the 17, the Beirut kidnappers threaten to kill the hostages. Last December, Kuwait's moderate regime rejected that demand when hijackers diverted a Kuwaiti airliner to Iran. So once again it must calculate the cost of reprisal.

All this calls for sympathy as the White House looks for a light in a jungle. The administration's occasional bluster notwithstanding, there are no easy remedies for terrorism. Secretary of State George Shultz's bad idea of reprisal raids is a case in point. It probably spawned the recent embarrassing headlines about American involvement with a Lebanese gang that attempted free-lance murders. Surely a better idea is to punish terrorism lawfully.

There is a clear opportunity now pending, involving Iran, that arises from the hijacking of that Kuwaiti airliner, when two Americans were killed. The hijackers were arrested and the State Department demanded that Iran try the hijackers, as required by agreements it had signed. Nearly six months later, the hijackers have yet to be tried. The United States still issues hollow protests — but has not yet called for an international boycott of Tehran's airport, the lawful remedy. One can imagine what Ronald Reagan might have said, running against Jimmy Carter, about such a limp sequel to a national affront.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Helping to Save Topsoil

As Congress gets down to writing a new farm bill, one of the few points of general agreement is that it makes no sense to subsidize farming on highly erodible land. Deciding what to do about it is another matter. The Senate Agriculture Committee will soon be considering amendments that, taken together, could help save both farmers and topsoil.

Wind- and water-caused erosion met or surpassed records last year in areas from the Pacific Northwest to the Southeast. Almost half of America's cropland is losing soil faster than it can be replaced. Many specialists worry that erosion will worsen as financially pressed farmers abandon conservation measures and as more farmland falls into the hands of absentee owners. Nothing can be done about bad weather, but much can be done about the farming practices and congressional policies that increase the weather's toll in topsoil.

A few years ago Senator William Armstrong drew congressional attention to the fact that farm subsidies tied to crop production had

encouraged the plowing up of millions of acres of fragile grasslands while adding to unneeded and expensive crop surpluses. A more self-defeating set of policies is hard to imagine.

The Armstrong bill failed to clear Congress last year, but proposals now offered by Senators Jesse Helms, Robert Kasten and Richard Lugar would not only accomplish the purpose of the original bill but strengthen it significantly. Most important are provisions to deny all federal subsidies to farmers who plow highly erodible land — with exceptions given only to land farmed in the last five years, and then only if conservation practices were used — and establish a reserve that would permanently convert 30 million of the most erodible acres to less damaging use. Taking these lands out of production would be a boon to the environment and would help boost farmers' incomes and cut taxpayers' costs by avoiding production of surplus crops. Congress does not get many chances to do so much good so quickly.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: The French Invest in America**  
PARIS — Evidences in increasing number have been afforded recently of the willingness of French financiers to purchase American securities and float American bonds. The situation which such instances presage would seem to be the most natural in the world. In the past each nation has given unmistakable proof of its friendship for the other. That they should be on the most amicable terms in a business as well as a political sense is not only logical, but altogether desirable. Willingness to lend money or to purchase bond issues to further new projects is based, primarily, on confidence, and France and the United States have every reason to entertain this feeling for one another. France has money to lend and invest; America offers opportunities for profitable investment.

**1935: Two Views of Relief Spending**  
WASHINGTON — It is said that the nearly five billion dollars now turned over to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to expend guarantees his election next year. The process through which the Administration profits politically by relief funds does not lie primarily in the expectation that the beneficiaries will vote for the source of their relief. What happens is that local organizations, such as chambers of commerce, see that nearly \$5,000,000,000 is going to be spent. They "go after" their share of the money. But chambers of commerce and other bodies which a year ago thought in terms of getting money tend now to think in terms of paying the bill. The country has become "public debt conscious." It may be that Americans will vote on the side of the economy.



## Democracy Is Alien to Central America

By Alan Tonelson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and most of his critics agree that protecting U.S. interests in Central America requires promoting democracy. This admirable objective is based on a dangerous myth that can only burden U.S. policy with unrealistic goals and increase pressure for deeper military involvement when less drastic measures prove inadequate. Moderate democrats have always been in short supply in Central America. Centuries of exploitative and cruel Spanish rule have been followed by a nearly unbroken string of local autocrats whose brutality and corruption helped inspire the term "banana republic."

The spirit of tolerance and the commitment to laws and institutions that enable democracies to ride out heavy political and economic storms are completely alien to Central America. The medieval, corporatist political legacy bequeathed by the Spaniards equates political competition with anarchy and subordinates individual rights to the requirements of social harmony. In fact, the countries of the region are less like modern nation-states than quarreling fiefdoms whose ruling class confuse government with grand larceny.

We are told that Central America is changing. Recent economic growth has been impressive and a critical mass of Central Americans from all classes are now determined, it is said, to escape the cycle

of repression, revolution and foreign intervention. Unfortunately, this is mostly wishful thinking. It is in large part a fiction of the instant experts, often based on little more than a quick junkie to the region. These are the people who sanctify elections and certify atrocity charges, deciding which Central Americans merit the label "democrat." They tend to know little about the region but have managed to mire North Americans in a pointless debate over which faction best deserves U.S. support, trying to draw impossible fine distinctions among individual battalion commanders and guerrilla chieftains.

In fact there are no white hats in Central America. The principal belligerents are primarily interested not in promoting tolerance but in controlling the matchless might of the state. As for the moderates, they know that they can best stay alive and even enjoy the perks of office by fronting for the extremists, not by challenging them. Thus, El Salvador's president, José Napoleón Duarte, presses neither land reform nor peace talks, while the political leaders of the Salvadoran left say nothing about the atrocities committed by their guerrilla allies.

Some advocates of democratization argue that Costa Rica's history proves that moderates can triumph in Central America. It is an appeal

ing vision. But the amount of blood shed since the late 1970s argues differently and indicates that the region's masses are likely to be abused and impoverished no matter which side prevails.

What can the United States do? A hardheaded America-first policy would focus less on domestic politics and more on keeping Soviet and Cuban bases out. What happens inside Central America is of little interest to the United States; Washington should avoid trying to force either the right or the left to undertake political reform.

Worries about subversion in the larger states — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia — can best be addressed by using economic policy to improve conditions in those nations.

For 40 years, Third World politicians of all persuasions have proclaimed fealty to U.S. democratic ideals. Everyone has fallen short, but both liberals and conservatives in the United States continue to dream about finding the vital center in the developing world. Today both sides portray their favorite brands of Central American cutthroats as champions of freedom — and often suggest that Washington is morally obligated to save them. Apparently they do not see that this is most likely to plunge the United States into another senseless war.

The writer, associate editor of Foreign Policy magazine, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## From Right or Left, the Only Place to Go Is Toward the Center

By William Safire

PARIS — Fundists search for patterns. If three seemingly isolated events can be linked, the "triangular trick" may be played and great movements may thus be discerned.

I thought I had detected three parallel trends signaling the beginning of a fundamental ideological shift.

In Britain, after six years of vigorous and much needed Thatcherism, the Conservatives are now on the run. Prosperity has not conquered high unemployment, and now, with inflation returning, voters are telling pollsters that it's time for a change.

In West Germany, after a couple of years of the conservative leadership of Helmut Kohl, voters in state elections are saying enough is enough.

In the United States, midway in the Reagan years, evidence of dis-

pleasure with the conservative tide is mounting. That long-term trend begun with Richard Nixon's election in 1968, and was sidetracked for a while by the Watergate-Carter aberration, but flowered under Ronald Reagan and will last as long as the current run of prosperity. However, the Republican abandonment of the defense buildup transmits a desire to stay in place rather than in power — to use the presidency as a symbol of unity rather than a force for change.

Three Western powers, three specific shifts: the antennae of trendspotters quiver at this evidence that the swing to the right is about to be arrested. The case is set up to be made that the right-wing dog has had

his day, and that the march of statism and accommodation to communist expansionism is about to be resumed.

The triangulation trick shows that socialists, or at least liberals, are on the verge of a free-world resurgence. The ideological pendulum, which has for decades been swinging away from the failed dogmas of collectivism, seems to have paused at its apogee. This makes you wonder if it will now swing back away from the imperfect solutions of individualism.

Then you come to Paris and the hypothesis gets a knock on the head. Socialism is a flop in France and nobody knows that better than the Socialists. Four years ago they took power and began to redistribute

## China and America Seem To Be of Several Minds

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Last month a high Chinese official said some awkward things about American naval vessels bearing nuclear arms. In response the United States last week postponed a projected visit of three destroyers to Shanghai.

The two actions seemed casual, almost lazy, like games played by swimmers under water. But in fact they announce a new and highly uncertain stage in the confused relations between Beijing and Washington.

Ronald Reagan came to office saying such kind things about Taiwan that the progress in U.S.-Chinese relations initiated by Richard Nixon and consolidated by Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, came into jeopardy. The Chinese complained that Mr. Reagan's unqualified support gave Taiwan no incentive to reach a political settlement with China.

Those complaints were resolved on Aug. 17, 1982, when the United States and China agreed that U.S. military aid to Taiwan would slowly tail off and eventually cease. On that basis, Beijing rolled out the welcome mat to a series of American visitors. To each the Chinese expressed interest in acquiring American technology. But different U.S. officials rendered different answers.

Secretary of State George Shultz, who visited China in February 1983, seemed aloof. He combined skepticism about the effectiveness of the economy with doubts that Beijing would stay apart from Moscow.

Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, visiting in September 1983, seemed more interested, although he refused a blank check on sales of sophisticated military equipment.

But President Reagan, in March 1984, flashed a green light for technology transfer. And in May, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige announced in Beijing a policy to ease technology transfers to China.

Secretary of the Navy John Lehman went to China in August 1984 and arranged for sale of a package of naval equipment, including anti-submarine warfare weapons and gas-powered engines for destroyers. As a symbol of that deal, three destroyers powered by the engine were to make a port call to Shanghai this month. The call would have been the first by a U.S. warship to China since 1949.

But on April 10, China's Communist Party secretary, Hu Yaobang, told journalists from Australia and New Zealand that the American destroyers would not carry nuclear weapons. The next day the State Department objected that it was against

U.S. policy to say whether or not naval vessels were carrying nuclear arms. The department asserted that any deviation from the policy would compromise naval ties with Japan, which had strict rules against calls by ships with nuclear arms. It was also pointed out that the United States had broken defense relations with New Zealand when Prime Minister David Lange insisted on assurances that a visiting U.S. destroyer did not carry nuclear arms.

The Chinese did not yield. On the contrary, their embassy in Australia put out a statement that deliberately confused the issue of ships bearing nuclear arms with ships powered by nuclear engines. Behind-the-scenes negotiations convinced U.S. diplomats of a multiple muddle.

For one thing, the Chinese are divided on the pace of internal economic reform. Hu Yaobang wants to conciliate the go-slow interests. His followers apparently line up with the party chief on all issues — even the destroyer visit, where he seems to have blundered.

Many Chinese are also pushing about the Soviet regime of Mikhail Gorbachev. Some fear that a defense deal with the United States would compromise better ties with Moscow.

Finally, Chinese officials seem to be truly confused about what military equipment they want. Some talk about purchasing anti-tank weapons, others about air defense systems; still others are window-shopping.

But the United States also is uncertain. Taiwan and most other American friends in the Western Pacific point out that there is a much better case for enhancing Chinese anti-aircraft and anti-tank strength than for improving the Chinese navy. A study by the Heritage Foundation shows that a stronger Chinese navy could do little to contest the Soviet fleet in the Pacific. But it would be bound to worry Taiwan, and to sharpen territorial conflicts with the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

The point is that the Reagan administration has yet to put together a strategy for China. Free-swingers like Secretary Lehman merely fill a vacuum left by the White House, the State Department and the top brass at the Pentagon. Worse still, the Chinese imagine that by drawing close to Moscow, Beijing can squeeze more out of Washington.

So the scene of the moment is straight talk. All parties have a strong interest in not outsmarting themselves by over-clever political games.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Since When Is Lust a New Problem?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — It is a sign of the sexually "emancipated" times in which we live that plain old English words like "adultery" (for instance) are giving way to terms like "extra-marital sex" whose judgmental overtones are safely neutralized. But when words fail, there remains that vigorous counterrevolutionary, Pope John Paul II, who this month took his case against sexual license to the youth of the Netherlands, many of whom clearly didn't want to hear it.

Speaking of sex to a young audience at Amsterdam, the pope said that "indulgence doesn't make people happy" — a view so unfashionable that his listeners must have wondered if they heard him right.

A member of his young audience had complained, speaking a widespread sentiment, that "many young people feel that the Church doesn't understand contemporary problems," by which the complainer meant sexual problems.

These young people are misinformed. The Church understands the problems, all right, and understood them before they were "contemporary." Moreover, as an institution with a tradition it has some

old, if unfashionable, solutions for such "problems." But Dutch youth, like their peers everywhere, are learning to live happily without history, including the rich and revealing history of sex "problems."

Not long ago a friend of mine, flying from London to Amsterdam, was chatting with a couple of young Dutch businessmen. What brought him to Amsterdam? They asked politely. To look at pictures, he said. Pictures? They asked, with genuine astonishment. Pictures in Amsterdam that people would fly from London to see? Then, as if a light had clicked on, they smiled knowingly. Of course! He must mean pornography. He must be flying over to check out the latest, of which Amsterdam is said now to be one of the trendiest producers.

If pornography, not Vermeer or Rembrandt, is what springs to youthful and emancipated minds at the mention of "pictures," one can only guess what other dimensions of consciousness are missing also.

People who never knowingly looked at a Vermeer probably never

heard of David and Bathsheba either — or Don Juan, or Madame Bovary, or Anna Karenina, or Cleopatra, or Electra, or any of those other famous folk who suffered in various ways from "contemporary problems." To expect them to read a Shakespearean sonnet on lust is — well, it would be too much.

Despite the communications gap, however, there was something odd about the way the young people of the Netherlands reacted to the pope. They think their deepest wish is that the Catholic Church would bring itself up to speed and relax its "repressive" views. So they demonstrate in the streets, and a few even throw stones and bottles at the pope's car.

But why? Rome no longer operates an effective censorship, and in most of Europe, certainly in the Netherlands, it exercises no coercive power at all over sexual laws or practices. If the youth of Holland really believe John Paul's views to be antique and irrelevant, you might think they would ignore them, not react with such energy.

Why, for instance, do they laugh so hard at a vaudeville act on Dutch television in which an actor playing John Paul II dances a sort of cancan with underdressed ladies? Are they stanning to persuade themselves that it's the funniest satire since Moliere — not further proof of the ageless connection between licentiousness and vulgarity?

The negative energy lavished on the pope's views on sex may suggest, in a curious way, that the protesters care more about the Church's attitudes (recommendations, really) than they wish to. The pope has no force at his disposal other than the cogency of reasoned argument, but Don Juan's new followers react as if he were chasing them with chastity belts.

Maybe the swinging youth of the Netherlands get the vague feeling that there could be more to these "contemporary problems" than simply escaping centuries of Calvinist repression, and more behind their confusion and anger than the sight of an elderly bishop saying no.

Washington Post Writers Group.

wealth and carry out their anti-capitalist promises. When that nearly bankrupted country, the practical François Mitterrand reversed course and is now pushing austerity.

As a result, the right seems him for being of the left, and the left is ready to desert him for acting like the right. The center-right now has a clear majority, and all that remains is for the squabbling parties of the right to get together and take power.

This means that the triangulation trick does not work. France's grand disillusion with socialism seems to say that no pattern exists, that a few countries are going center-left (the United States, Britain, West Germany) while a few are going the other way (France, Italy, maybe Greece, certainly China). Could this mean that the world is just milling around?

Of course not. To admit trendlessness would be to invite the decline of political analysis. If one pattern does not work, try another.

So what accounts for all this ideological lurching back and forth? The answer is: The support span is shortening. Just as the explosion of mass communication has cut down our attention span, the concentrated exposure of political leaders, especially those with identifiable ideologies, has cut down the time during which vot-

ers lend them their support. Do you have the answer, Political Leader, to the problem of sustained prosperity equitably shared, with no loss of freedom? All right, we'll give you a chance. You say you've achieved most of your goals, and need more time? Sorry, you promised more and sooner, so out you go, and it's the next ideology's turn.

If the shortened support-span hypothesis is correct we shall soon see a growth of the center and a period of depolarized politics.

In Britain the center's David Owen will promise Thatcherism without Thatcher. In West Germany Johannes Rau presents himself as a cool Kohl. In the United States, the Coons-Kennedy-Hart alternative is an un-Reagan-like Reaganism. Because the support span is so short, we are offered adaptation, not change.

Years was wrong. Things fall together. The center holds all too well.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### His Royal (?) Highness

Regarding "La America's President Turns Into a King" (May 20):

I do not know whether America's president has turned into a king. What I know is that in 1981 Ronald Reagan was shot and it was a miracle he was not killed.

I do not know whether the president of France "takes his friends to dinner in restaurants and leaves the quality of his food to the chef," since I am not one of his friends. But I know that the casual ambience of the rue de Bièvre, the Left Bank street where François Mitterrand has a private residence, has changed drastically over the past four years.

Like many other tourists from all over the world, my daughter, 15, visited the White House last summer and could see Mr. Reagan. How many tourists can visit the Elysée and have a look at the French president?

CLAUDE LACHAUX

Paris.

personnel. The inconvenience of having a few U.S. Secret Service agents on hand to assure the protection of the American president is negligible when one considers the possible consequences of a "Dallas" in Bonn, May, dist. Strasbourg or Lisbon.

B. CRAIG PHILLIPS

Beane, France.

### Versions of Palestine

Regarding "What Israel Wants" (Letters, April 24) from Zalman Shoval:

Does Palestine's history, as currently taught in Israeli schools, indicate that Jerusalem had a Jewish majority 140 years ago? Surely Mr. Shoval cannot be serious. If he is, then somebody in Israel is unabashedly rewriting history.

Are Israelis being taught that the Palestinians they displaced were no more than third- or fourth-generation settlers from other Arab countries? This is unfair to young Israelis who are being brainwashed into believing flagrant historical distortions. If this is not cultural genocide, what is?

ROGER MATR

Beirut.

### The Trials in Argentina

Regarding the editorial "The Record in Argentina" (May 17):

This editorial's analogy between the trials of the military leaders in Argentina and the Nuremberg trials of Nazi leaders is ludicrous. The Argentine military — with regrettable recognized excesses — fought leftist guerrillas, not innocent bystanders. I would suggest that Argentina be left alone to lick its wounds.

JEAN-PIERRE SIDERSKY

St. Nom-la-Bretche, France.

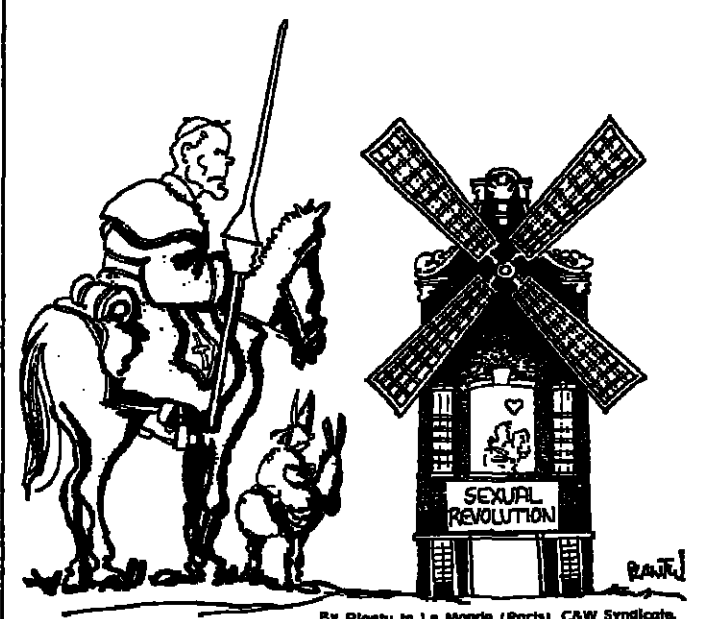
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America Seen  
Several Minds  
Joseph Kraft

# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

May 24, 1985

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## Italy Celebrates Etruscan Year

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Modern Italians bear few similarities to their Roman forebears. The legendary Roman systems of law, administration, baths and roads, which civilized the ancient world from Egypt to England, are small comfort to the person stymied by a railroad strike or trying to buy stamps at a post office that doesn't keep change. This apparent lack of system may well be a legacy of the ancient Etruscans, whose decentralized but highly artistic civilization is being celebrated throughout Italy in a series of exhibitions, publications and conferences.

Etruscan Year is concentrated in Tuscany as were the ancient Etruscans. It is designed not only to attract tourists but to publicize the many discoveries made since the last Etruscan exhibition — in Milan, in 1955 — and since the multidisciplinary science of Etruscology was distilled from the mainstream of archaeology in 1942.

Unlike the Romans, who diligently recorded their history, the Etruscans left few written traces. What is known of them has been deciphered from the art in their monumental tombs, most of them discovered only in the last century.

Greek and Roman writers reported the Etruscans, who flourished from about the eighth through second centuries B.C., to be a decadent lot given over to idle games and loose women. It should be noted that the Greeks and Romans were competitors for the lucrative Mediterranean trade routes that the Etruscans plied, principally with silver, copper and above all iron ore from the island of Elba. Recent excavations at Populonia on the Tuscan coast revealed a smelting complex that has been described as the Pittsburgh of the ancients.

Theories on the Etruscans' origin abound. The latest, according to Massimo Pallottino, the founder of Etruscology, is that the Etruscans were the native people of Tuscany and absorbed waves of immigration, probably from the eastern Mediterranean, that influenced and reinforced their stock.

SITED on hilltops for natural defense, Etruscan cities such as Arezzo, Fiesole, Volterra, Cortona and Perugia constituted the first urban civilization in Italy. Unlike later Roman cities with their similar geometric plans, the Etruscan settlements were each quite different, as new excavations at Roselle and Cerveteri have confirmed. Each city can be worlds apart, with a distinctive architecture, accent and pride that pays only lip service to Rome.

The Etruscans' main legacy, however, was their art, buried with the dead. In its early stages, Etruscan art had a refined savagery similar to that of Egyptian, Aztec and Mayan art. As trade with Greece increased, so did the influence of the more graceful Hellenic art. At its height, Etruscan art is almost indistinguishable from Greek, particularly in sculpture. The finest pieces are in the Villa Giulia Museum in Rome and the Archaeological Museum in Florence.

Most are terra-cotta, used descriptively on the sarcophagi of the rich. The dead patriarch was portrayed in a reclining statue that covered his coffin, whose sides were decorated with reliefs of his favorite scenes from Greek mythology.

The Etruscans were gifted artisans whose traditions have filtered through the Renaissance to modern Italy. Ordinary household objects such as vases, lamps and mirrors had a remarkable refinement and fantasy. Possessing metals in abundance, the Etruscans used bronze for trinkets and statues alike. Their two best-known works in bronze are known as the Orator and the Chimera, both from the third century B.C. and both in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Florence. Brought to Florence 400 years ago by Cosimo de' Medici, ostensibly for restoration, the Chimera has been sent with great fanfare to its native Arezzo for the Etruscan exhibitions there.

One masterpiece that will be conspicuous in its absence is the Etruscan crater, now at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This intricately decorated wine vessel is believed to have been stolen from an Etruscan tomb in Cerveteri about 10 years ago and illegally exported from Italy. "To officially ask to borrow it would be to sanction its theft," said Professor Mauro Cristofani, curator of the Etruscan Civilization exhibition in Florence.

In spite of their elaborate preparations for death, the Etruscans were anything but a funeral people. Their vases and frescoes feature scenes of dancing, hunting, banqueting and love. D.H. Lawrence was fascinated by the phallic imagery that decorated the entrances to the tombs, particularly those of Cerveteri. His novel "Etruscan Places" is being reissued this year in two new Italian translations.

The Etruscan woman was atypical in her

emancipation. Her artistic chroniclers show her participating in sports, games and banquets with men. This last particularly bothered the Hellenic writers. In comparable Greek society, the only women to attend these feasts were the courtesans, identifiable in paintings by their blond hair, presumably bleached. In Etruscan paintings the women are brunettes and therefore, probably, wives. Title and property were transferred legally through the female line and the women were educated for the responsibility.

An example of the laws regarding this can be seen carved in stone at the exhibition on Etruscan writing in Perugia. Another classic on display there is the Book of Zagrè, the longest known Etruscan text, written on linen that was found wrapped around a mummy in Egypt. It is on loan from the Zagreb Museum in Yugoslavia. The Vatican Museum is offering courses about the still mostly untranslatable Etruscan language, and visitors to the Archaeological Museum in Florence can have their names rendered in Etruscan.

Eventually, Etruscan and Roman territory overlapped. When the city of Tarquinia was at the height of Etruscan civilization in the sixth century B.C., its kings were also kings of Rome. Roman boys were sent to Etruscan cities for higher education. The artistic and independent Etruscans, however, were no match for the Roman bureaucratic machine. More than conquered, they were assimilated from the top as their kings became magistrates in the expanding Roman republic.

All the exhibitions run through Oct. 20 and cost 5,000 lire (about \$2.50) each.

"Etruscan Civilization," Florence, Museo Archeologico, Piazza Annunziata, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Tuesdays.

"Etruscan Heritage," Florence, Spedale degli Innocenti, Piazza Annunziata 12, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Tuesdays.

"Artistic Craftsmanship," Volterra, Museo Guarnacci, Via Don Minicci 11, 9:30 A.M. to 1 P.M., 3-6:30 P.M.; also Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, Via Longobardi 2, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

"Sanctuaries of Etruria," Arezzo, Sottocasa di S. Francesco, Via Beccheria 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays, and Museo Archeologico, Via Margherita, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., 3-7 P.M.

"Etruscan Academy," Cortona, Palazzo Casali, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays.

"Romanization of Etruria: The Territory of Volterra," Orbetello, Polveriera Guzman, Via Mura di Levante, 10 A.M. to noon, 4-8 P.M. in May, June, September and October; 5-10 P.M. in July and August.

"Mining in Etruria," Massa Maritima, Palazzo del Podestà, Piazza Garibaldi, 10 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 3:30-7 P.M. except Mondays, in May, June, September and October; open every day in July and August. Also Populonia, Frantoio Portoferrato, Fortezza della Linguella, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., 3-7 P.M. in May, June, September and October; 4-11 P.M. in July and August.

"Houses and Palaces," Siena, Spedale di Santa Maria della Scala, Piazza del Duomo, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

THE CHIMERA, above, and the Orator, top.

Copyrighted Artistic/Archaeological Museum, Florence

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## Carnegie Hall's Second Century

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — On a rainy afternoon not long ago, the Detroit Symphony held a rehearsal in Carnegie Hall that was open to the hall's benefactors. There were young mothers with infants in their laps, and businessmen on long lunches. There were also a number of older women, with gray hair and skin like parchment.

Were their husbands at work? Were they widows? Were they afraid to go out alone for a concert at night? No matter. When the music began, some of them closed their eyes and others tilted their heads just a bit, as if to sieve the sound from the air. For a few hours in their lives, nothing would matter except the music. There was nothing exceptional about the afternoon — it was not even a concert, after all, only a slightly glorified run-through — and yet there was a pleasure inside Carnegie Hall.

Yehudi Menuhin called Carnegie Hall "a building built more by music than by man." In 94 years, its celebrated performers have included Tchaikovsky, Ignace Jan Paderewski, Leonard Bernstein, Walter Damrosch, Jascha Heifetz, Vladimir Horowitz, Leopold Stokowski, Gustav Mahler, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, Frank Sinatra, Judy Garland, Clarence Darrow, Lenny Bruce and, in their only known duet performance, Isaac Stern and Jack Benny. Carnegie Hall has also welcomed dramatists like Giovanni Buitoni, a food-company executive who rented the hall to sing opera, and Dr. Charles D. Kelman, a surgeon who played jazz saxophone. There is a sort of eccentric-in-residence who comes every day to sing opera at the portal to the hall; he is said to have a particular fondness for "La Forza del Destino."

FOR all these performers, the famous and the obscure, Carnegie Hall casts a spell. The magic of Carnegie Hall is more than its acoustics — which Serge Koussevitzky said had "a sonority like a Stradivarius" — and more than the sum of the musicians who have graced its stage. Other concert halls arguably approach Carnegie's acoustics — the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam and Symphony Hall in Boston, to name two — and other halls can claim imposing alumni. In a rather special way, Carnegie Hall exemplifies not only excellence in performance but the development of American music and musicians, classical and popular.

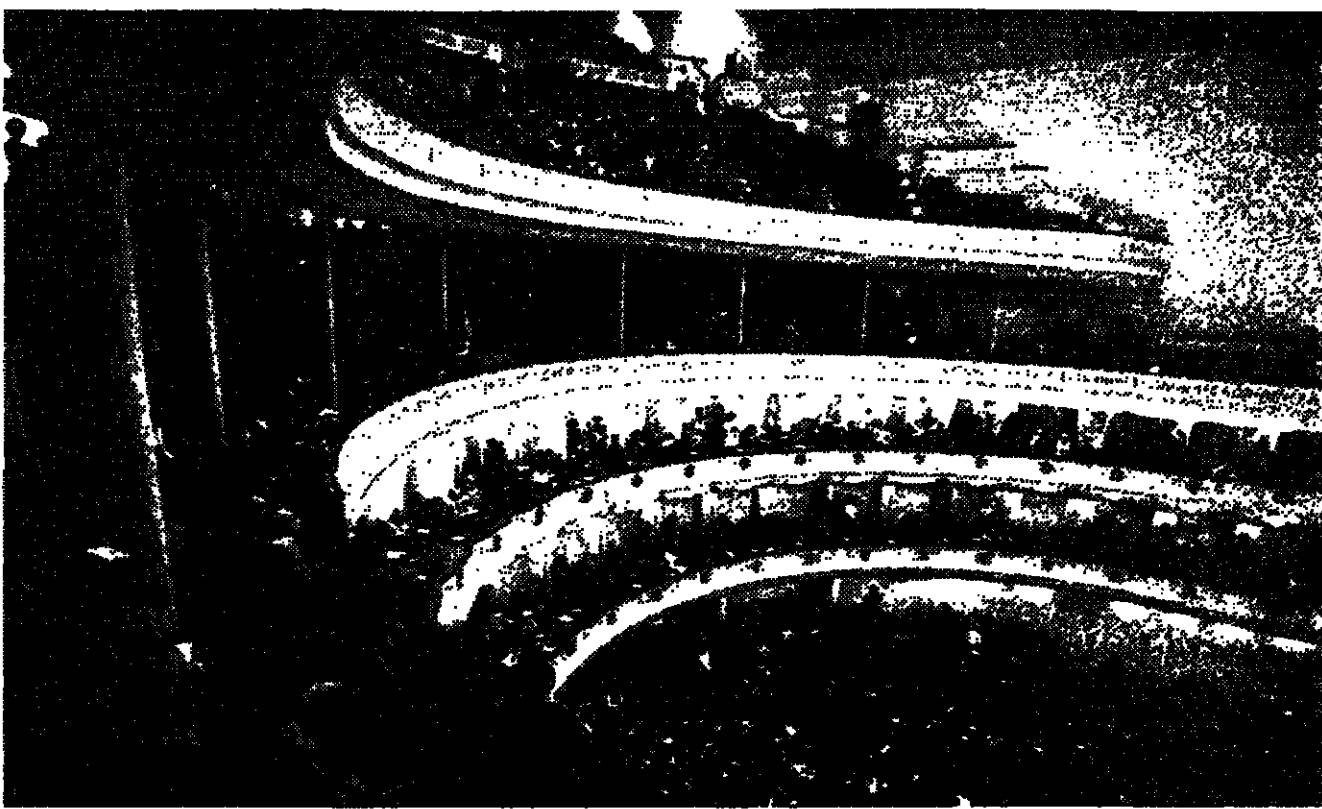
It has moved from being a citadel of European music and European musicians, designed to delight the gentry and uplift the rabble, to a place of catholic taste with room enough for a Handel opera, a Jerome Kern musical and a Steve Reich octet.

"The thing that's unique," said Isaac Stern, president of Carnegie Hall and the man who led the campaign to save it from demolition in 1960, "is that to every major performer, every major conductor, it's their hall. It's the queen hall of New York. Not a single orchestra, not a single performer, not a single vocalist has not identified playing Carnegie Hall as the pinnacle."

Considering his bonds to Carnegie Hall, Stern might be forgiven a bit of hyperbole. But countless musicians offer the same praise. "You know the old joke, 'How do you get to Carnegie Hall?' 'Practice, practice,'" said Howard Shuman, a conductor, author and professor of music at Columbia University. "It's significant that it's not told about Town Hall or Aeolian Hall or Alice Tully Hall. Carnegie Hall is the landmark for serious music-making."

Carnegie Hall is beginning a \$50-million fund drive that its principals hope will carry the hall into its second century. Most of the money will go toward renovation of the building, although the main hall, with its prized acoustics, will be left unchanged except for cosmetic improvements. Seven million dollars is earmarked for the hall's endowment and \$3 million for new artistic programs. In essence, the campaign aims to make the hall physically and financially secure; it now has cracked masonry and an annual operating deficit in excess of \$1 million. Financial freedom would allow Carnegie Hall to become more daring in its programming, with increases in jazz, ethnic music and new-music concerts, expansion of the opera and musical theater series, the creation of commissions for American composers and possibly the formation of an American opera series.

Carnegie Hall will close next May for about seven months of construction. Negotiations are under way for the New York Philharmonic to play at the reopening. Such a concert would suggest a healing of old wounds, for the departure of the Philhar-



The interior will be little changed under planned renovation.

monic for Lincoln Center 25 years ago brought Carnegie Hall to the brink of destruction. It has been largely forgotten how bitter the "battle of the halls" was. Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall (since renamed Avery Fisher Hall) lured from Carnegie Hall not only the Philharmonic but the Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and Philadelphia orchestras (all of which have since returned to Carnegie, dissatisfied with the acoustics up-town). Workmen painted X's over the windows in Carnegie Hall in preparation for the wrecking ball, and highbrow stooligans began stealing the portraits of conductors from the lobby. Then New York City bought the hall for \$5 million and leased it to the newly formed Carnegie Hall Corp.

"It's absolutely hair-raising to think that we lost the old Met and almost lost Carnegie, too," said the mezzo-soprano Marilyn Horne. "If there's ever another problem, Isaac can call me and I'll lie prostrate in front of the place."

It was here in 1964 that the Beatles played their first New York concert, here that in 1927 the curious sneaked in through windows and dangled from fire escapes to listen to the debut of Yehudi Menuhin, such suspense had the 11-year-old violinist stirred. Paul Robeson in 1959, Horowitz in 1965 and

Sinatra in 1974 selected Carnegie to end retirements from public performance. It was on Carnegie's stage that Stern played Bach's Partita in D minor as the pallbearers carried off the bier of Sol Hurok, the impresario who was so much a part of the hall's history.

Even fiascos achieve a certain weight as part of Carnegie Hall lore. "Any man who has not fallen on his face in Carnegie," the cellist Gregor Piatigorsky once said, "has not lived a life in music." In 1927 there was a performance of George Antheil's "Ballet Mécanique," a piece that integrated industrial noise with music. First the sirens came in a few bars too late, drowning out the orchestra; then the airplane propellers blew the sheet music off the stands. Legend also has it that, during a recital with Rachmaninoff, the violinist Fritz Kreisler lost his place. "Where are we?" he asked furtively. The pianist answered, "In Carnegie Hall."

The joke has a certain point. A performer is always aware of playing in Carnegie Hall — from the acoustics, the audience, the artistic standards, the ghosts. Menuhin remembers being told as a boy that the fire ax backstage was reserved for performers who did not measure up. In 1928, Horowitz and the British conductor Sir Thomas Beecham, both making their Carnegie Hall debuts,

wrestled throughout Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto. The first night, Horowitz triumphed, taking the curtain calls and the headlines ("Pianist Causes Furor," said one). The next evening, Beecham one-upped him with a post-concert speech of thanks to the audience, and Horowitz, who knew little English, could only linger in the wings.

From the very beginning, a sense of importance, even destiny, has surrounded Carnegie Hall. "Who shall venture to paint its history or its end?" Andrew Carnegie asked as the cornerstone was laid on May 15, 1890. "It is built to stand for ages, and during these ages it is probable that this hall will intertwine itself with the history of our country."

This prophecy profited from geography. When Carnegie Hall opened, it sat on the northern frontier of Manhattan — Goat Hill, a prime grazing tract. As the borough pushed up town like a glacier, it carried the center of the music community with it. The architect William Burnet Tuthill had designed Carnegie Hall to be the largest, most elegant hall in the city, and it was soon linked by subway to the outer boroughs. Meanwhile, New York as a city was achieving primacy over Philadelphia and Boston, largely based on its ability to attract the greatest number of artists and their patrons.

In the largest sense, Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie Hall were part of a philosophical climate. The hall was built during the so-called American Renaissance, the years from Reconstruction to World War I. There was a sense that with the frontier conquered — or so the historian Frederick Jackson Turner had declared in a famous 1893 speech — the time had come for Americans to trade their buckskins for cufflinks. Libraries were erected to resemble palazzos, war monuments to recall imperial Rome. The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago saw Venice and Athens recreated on the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1900, Symphony Hall in Boston opened. (The third great American concert hall, the 1857 Academy of Music in Philadelphia, was the only one that predated the American Renaissance.) An American aristocracy arose, a class of mercantile royalty. The Astors, Whitneys, Fricks, Rockefellers — these were Carnegie's peers, these were the people who filled the boxes of his hall when it opened on May 5, 1891.

One newspaper likened the opening-night atmosphere to "the dedication of a great temple." But the priests were all Europeans. Tchaikovsky conducted his "Marche Solennelle" and Walter Damrosch led Berlioz's Te Deum. For all the nationalism implicit in the American Renaissance, it carried a presumption that everything good, everything refined, resided in the Old World. Typical of the inferiority complex was this lament in the Musical Courier's report on the opening of Carnegie Hall: "Where in [American] art, music, literature, politics, religion is just such a forceful, fiery, magnetic man such as Tchaikovsky? You can't name him."

In time, however, Europe's calamities — the Depression, two World Wars, the Holocaust, Communist expansion — drove many of its finest artists to America. Heifetz, Ho-

Continued on page 9

## MUSIC FESTIVAL In Celebration of the Opening of MUSIC HALL

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## Taking the Measure of Young Dancers

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — The oft-heard lament nowadays is that the age of great dancing is past. Yes, there are individuals who stand out, but the galaxy of stars, especially those associated with ballet and once taken for granted, seems to have been replaced by a field of efficient technicians. Of course, we say, some of today's young dancers can execute turns and jumps that their predecessors could not. But where are the Margot Fonteyns, the Erik Bruhns and Allegria Kents, the Bolshoi men who hurried through the air or the dominating modern-dance presences from Martha Graham on down who needed only to step on a stage for eyes to remain riveted upon them for hours?

Perhaps we have been looking in the wrong direction. Dancing has changed and styles of stage behavior we once accepted might now strike us as less than contemporary. After 25 years of emphasis on pure dance — a trend that has been consistently popular — we cry that dancers have no personality. Maybe we should start looking, then, at dancers whose personality emerges from the sheer quality of their dancing. It isn't their acting, their mannerisms or their manner that bring them into relief. It is simply how they dance.

On these terms, an abundance of new talent has come to the fore. In fact there are so many good dancers on view in different types of companies that the time has come to take stock. Very often these dancers are not necessarily the most obvious examples. Modern-dance companies especially tend to present an ensemble picture in which individuals are rarely singled out. The ballet companies attract attention to their stars or principals, but often a soloist can turn in a performance as good as or even better than that of a principal.

American Ballet Theater's season can turn this observation into an adage. Two of its soloists — Amanda McKerron and Peter Fonseca — and a young corps member, Bonnie Moore, have delivered among the best performances in the company. In the New York City Ballet, Gen Horiuchi, a corps dancer, has created a stir in major roles with a polished virtuosity and a confident stage presence. More recently, Melissa Podcasy, a principal who rose from the ranks in the Pennsylvania Ballet, has made a startling impression through a tantalizing mixture of abandon and classical form.

Some of these dancers have shared the same teachers; Mary Day, for one, at the Washington School of Ballet, must be doing something more than right. Her pupils have included some of the best dancers around — McKerron, Moore, Kevin McKenzie and Marianna Tcherkassky, all of American Ballet Theater, as well as the Jeffrey Ballet's James Canfield and Patricia Miller.

The Ballet Theater contingent of young talent has demonstrated something interesting. When Mikhail Baryshnikov became artistic director, he concentrated on developing a small group of dancers as new principals or as partners for himself. This group — Cynthia Harvey, Robert La Fosse, Cheryl Yeager, Susan Jaffe and, to some extent, Danilo Radjevic — has reached a plateau. Some have regressed; some have progressed, but not into major dancers.

By contrast, Fonseca, originally nurtured by Antony Tudor but then given more neo-classical roles by Baryshnikov, is probably one of the best Balanchine dancers on view. His performances in "Donizetti Variations" and "Theme and Variations" rank among the best ever, with classical precision, exciting jumps, splendid technique and verve. McKerron was at her best in "Donizetti" when dancing with Fonseca. Although she is not Balanchine-trained, she knows how to give classical dancing its fullest value. This is what Tudor recognized when he cast her in "The Leaves are Falling."

Moore is a revelation. One sees her as slightly gawky in the ensembles, but as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" she proves herself a dancer who needs to stand up above the crowd. Her acting is surprisingly convincing

for a dancer still in her teens. Her Juliet is stirred by new feelings that she is determined to retain.

Horiuchi was a whiz kid from the first, as a special student from Japan at the School of American Ballet workshop performances. His short height seemed to preclude his partnering possibilities in the City Ballet but, as certain Balanchine ballets have made clear, you cannot keep a brilliant dancer down. He has led the male ensemble in "Stars and Stripes" as it has never been led before. Every double air turn, every entrechat has been rendered larger than life.

Podcasy is a rarity, a dancer who looks modest but whose charm and lyricism seep into a viewer's consciousness with full force. Already noticeable for her clean dancing when the Pennsylvania Ballet was directed by Barbara Weisberger and Benjamin Harkavy, she has developed more fully under Robert Weiss's leadership.

Weiss cast her in the role he created in 1974 for Gelsey Kirkland in the pas de deux "Awakening," recently presented at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Partnered by Marin Boeriu, Podcasy opened up the choreography just as Weiss brought out a new aspect in her dancing. The result made for a new sensuality in what was mainly a neo-classical showpiece. Looking like a genteel

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rd the Center

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## TRAVEL

## Young British Chefs Carry Message of Fresh Cuisine to Counties

by Marian Burros

LONDON — The culinary groundswell that began in Britain a decade ago with a handful of excellent restaurants has entered a second, broader phase. The first establishments are in London and run by chefs from the Continent, but many restaurants are now staffed with home-grown talent and spread around the countryside.

Young chefs such as Nicholas Gill, Allan Garth and John Webber, who are English, and Raymond Blanc, who is French-born, have carried the message of fresh, creative cuisine to the counties. Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, West Sussex and Devon, among others, can claim excellent restaurants.

Most of the members of this new generation of chefs are in their late 20s or 30s. Some are self-taught, others have learned their craft from the Europeans who brought the movement to England. The food they prepare falls into two styles. One is clearly French; the other is a serious effort to incorporate the best of British culinary traditions with French and other international cuisines, to reinterpret, freshen and lighten such dishes as steak and kidney pie, Lancashire hot pot, blanchmange and rhubarb pudding. Both styles are light-years removed from the heavy, often overcooked dishes that have been all too common in Britain.

"In the past you ate because you had to eat and you wouldn't discuss the food," said Webber, 34, chef at Giddeigh Park, a country-house hotel in Chagford, Devon, that has one Michelin star.

An important component in this change is a new attitude in Britain toward cooking as a profession. Nico Ladenis, chef-owner of Chez Nico, a Michelin two-star restaurant in London, said it was "no longer the lowest, dirtiest job in the world, and young British boys are responding with gusto." Though the self-taught Ladenis is 51 and Greek-born, he is considered one of the new breed. At his restaurant in Battersea, south of the Thames, the menu includes such imaginative French dishes as smoked salmon with a confit of citrus fruit and mousseline of sole with sorrel sauce.

Young Britons' interest in apprenticeship in fine restaurants is borne out in any number of professional kitchens, including the one at Manor and Quest Salons, a magnificently restored manor house in Great Milton, Oxfordshire, which Raymond Blanc opened to great acclaim and two Michelin stars a little over a year ago. "Out of a team of 30 in my kitchen, 10 are British and they are very good," said Blanc.

As in the United States, applications from young men and women to cooking schools and apprentice positions in top restaurants have soared in the past couple of years. But while most young American chefs are seeking ways to expand regional American cuisines, in Britain the major influence, indisputably, is French. Chefs like Blanc contend that there can never be a totally British cuisine because of the lack of a fully developed culinary tradition.

Partisans of British cuisine resist this point of view, however. Peter and Christine Smedley, owners of Ston Easton Park, in Ston Easton, Somerset, belong to a small but growing minority. The Smedleys encourage their British-born, British-trained chef, Robert Alan Jones, to revive and modernize regional English dishes such as mustard rabbit pie and Mendip snails.

Allan Garth, 31, of the Michelin-starred Gravetye Manor in Sharpshott, West Sussex, falls between these two camps. "We are always looking for something different," said Garth, who applies French techniques to local ingredients.

Garth was born in the Lake District, the son of a butcher. His mother encouraged his early interest in cooking and as a teen-ager he began apprenticing in restaurants near his home. Later, he worked briefly for Albert Roux at Le Gavroche in London. Despite his varied culinary education, widened by travel to the United States, Greece and Austria, Garth feels that "young British chefs are more interested in France; the French are still taking the lead. But," he added, "we are coming along." His menu reflects the progress: To the decidedly French terrine of duck foie gras and mousseline of chicken, Garth has added

typically British home-smoked venison served on a bed of celeriac.

Nicholas Gill has created a similar repertory at Hambleton Hall, a Michelin one-star in a restored Victorian mansion in Oakham, Leicestershire. Alongside French-inspired creations like scallops of salmon with sorrel sauce and warm foie gras on spring salad, he serves such distinctly British dishes as rhubarb pudding with raspberry purée, and hot pot with spring vegetables and dumplings.

Gill, 28, who has been at Hambleton Hall for five years, trained at Walton's and the Savoy in London and then at Maxim's in Paris. He has made a point of translating old English dishes into more elegant modern versions, of which the hot pot is an excellent example, with its poached rather than boiled meats, tender baby root vegetables and a lightened version of stout dough for dumplings.

"Before, people used to think a menu had to have French names they couldn't pronounce to have good food," Gill said. "But now they are wanting to look back at their heritage. They find a certain amount of comfort in it. I remember once serving blanchmange and a patron said he'd had it in school and hated it. Now he loves it."

Fine local ingredients are often only sporadically available. Lamb, Angus beef, fresh fish and game of all kinds are in ready supply, and praise for their quality is unanimous, but local fresh vegetables, herbs and fruits, as well as good chicken and veal, are difficult to come by, particularly in the country, where there is no network of high-quality suppliers. Garth — who believes it will be five to ten years before British farmers or foragers begin meeting the growing demand — is fortunate because much of the produce and herbs he uses are grown at Gravetye Manor. Greenhouses and a walled winter garden provide a year-round supply.

There are a few native items that chefs are strangely reluctant to use. English farmhouse cheeses, for instance, are superb, yet only Webber at Giddeigh Park offers more than the standard Stilton, Cheddar and Cheshire. French cheeses are preferred by chefs and by their clientele. "People laughed when we tried to serve Stilton and Cheddar," said Blanc.

Such attitudes may change. Both the appreciation and preparation of fine food are very much in flux in Britain, and a third generation of young chefs will doubtless bring further change.

"There is nothing wrong with Grandmother's cooking," said Garth, "but it wants a little finesse."

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Allan Garth of Gravetye Manor

## WEEKEND

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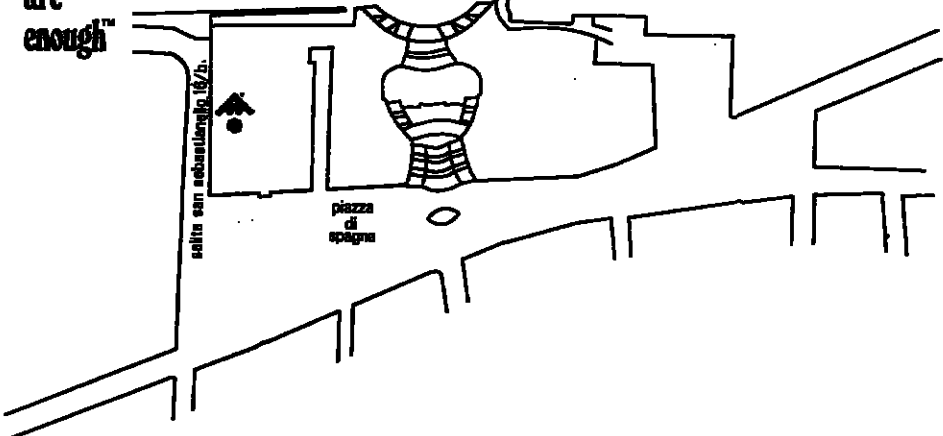
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## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — May 25: Orchestra National de France, Eugen Jochum conductor (Bruckner).

May 27, 28: Stuttgart Bach Collegium, Helmuth Rilling conductor (Bach).

May 29: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont piano, Thomas Zehetmair violin (Bach).

RECESSIONS — May 27: Murray Pershian piano (Bach, Beethoven).

May 30: Andreas Schiff piano (Bach).

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CONCERT — May 26: Jesse Thio (Schubert-Stenemann, Uray).

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CONCERTS — May 26: Vienna Philharmonic, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Cathleen Battle soprano, Jose van Dam baritone (Brahms).

May 29: Tonkünstlerorchester, Thomas Konec conductor, Leonard Bruckner piano (Chopin, Mozart).

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May 30: Vienna Hofburg Orchestra, Gert Hofbauer conductor (waltz and operetta).

RECESSIONS — May 27: Murray Pershian piano (Bach, Beethoven).

May 30: Andreas Schiff piano (Bach).

Kunstlerhaus-Kino (tel. 97.96.63).

CONCERT — May 26: Jesse Thio (Schubert-Stenemann, Uray).

Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Malaria Making Comeback As Scourge of Travelers

by Roger Collis

**M**ALARIA, the traditional scourge of explorers and missionaries, has become the major health hazard for business travelers and tourists in many parts of Africa, Asia and Central and South America. A disease that was thought to have been brought under control by modern drugs, it is spreading and becoming more dangerous.

The World Health Organization estimates that at least 230 million people are infected or reinfected each year. In 1958, a malaria epidemic in Ethiopia was reported to have killed 150,000 people, more than the number who have died in the present famine. (Although the disease is endemic in poor, tropical countries, it tends to erupt in epidemics from time to time.) Dr. Frank Preston, medical director of British Airways, says malaria causes three million deaths a year.

This is tragic, you'll say, but after all it's not the same for Western travelers. Well, consider: In 1982, more than 2,000 cases of malaria were brought into Britain alone, resulting in 10 deaths. Last year an American cargo pilot who had to fly to Ghana at short notice came down with cerebral malaria in Banjul and died within three days. An English cabin attendant almost died earlier this month from the same strain, falciparum malaria. The crews of one airline recently refused to fly to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, until they had health assurances from management.

An old African proverb says that malaria is the only tropical disease he takes seriously. One doctor noted: "There are vaccines for cholera and typhoid, but these [diseases] aren't going to kill a Westerner—they're not in the same category as malaria." That is the problem with malaria: There is no vaccine yet, and although there are several anti-malarial tablets on the market, both by prescription and over the counter, you need expert medical advice to make sure you have adequate protection for the part of the world you are visiting. Dr. Alex Williams, medical director of British Caledonian Airways, said: "There are as many regimes for preventing malaria now as there are doctors working on the disease." Some experts say there is no perfect anti-malarial drug.

Doctors cite three main reasons for the resurgence of malaria. First, a number of Third World countries have been forced by recession to cut back on draining and spraying the swamps that are the breeding grounds of the *Anopheles* mosquito, carrier of the malarial parasite *Plasmodium*. Second, mosquitoes have developed resistance to sprays such as DDT. Third, malaria is showing resistance to the basic anti-malarial drugs such as chloroquine, proguanil and pyrimethamine, which, suspended quinine, the traditional treatment, several years ago.

Resistant strains of malaria first appeared in Asia, possibly as a result of a large quantity of drugs taken by troops during the Vietnam War. Dr. Gillian Lea, who is on the staff of the British Airways Immunization Center in London, said nobody could really explain why resistance was spreading so alarmingly. East Africa is the big problem, she said, but the Far East and parts of India and Latin America are also of great concern.

New drugs, such as Fansidar and Maloprim, that have been developed against resistant strains are not necessarily effective against ordinary, non-resistant malaria. Lea said many people made the mistake of taking only the new drugs when visiting resistant areas. Instead, she said, one should take these drugs in addition to chloroquine, as there is always some ordinary malaria present as well and one can contract multiple forms of the disease simultaneously.

Experienced travelers who have not changed their tablets for years are often the most likely to neglect to take proper advice on which drug to take. Apart from the development of resistance, one reason to switch

brands every so often is that many anti-malarial drugs have unpleasant side-effects if used for prolonged periods. These mainly affect the eyes and can range from temporary blurring of the vision to permanent retinal damage.

To get "reasonable protection against all sorts of malaria," Williams recommends taking one tablet of Maloprim plus two tablets of chloroquine a week, or one tablet of proguanil daily plus chloroquine once a week, in either case starting a week or two before traveling and continuing for six weeks after your return.

Of the four types of malaria, the most dangerous is falciparum, which can kill very rapidly. "In some regions it has become resistant to chloroquine and other drugs," Williams said, "and some people who have it are only saved by intravenous shots of old-fashioned quinine."

In fact, Lea noted, quinine is effective in nearly all cases, particularly in combination with other drugs. (It is now not normally

## Some experts say there is no perfect anti-malarial drug

used because of its relatively high toxicity). Quinine is a natural alkaloid, extracted from cinchona bark, and is the ingredient that gives tonic water its bitter taste. That is not to say that gin and tonic will chase away malaria, though it may provide some comfort when the mosquitoes come out.

As drug treatment of malaria becomes more difficult, physical protection is more important than ever. The malaria mosquito bites after dusk, so, if you're outdoors, wear long-sleeved shirts and use a good insect repellent (one that contains N,N-diethyl-methyl-p-toluidine is likely to work as well as any), and spray the room when you go indoors. Women should avoid wearing perfume, which draws mosquitoes. If there is no air-conditioning, sleep under a mosquito net. Electronic devices that emit a high-frequency buzz are reported to be worse than useless in keeping off mosquitoes.

People who live in malarial countries often develop resistance to the disease, but this is eventually lost when they move to a cooler climate. The Westerner who has returned home after a long stint in Africa must take precautions when going back there on a trip. Malaria can mimic the symptoms of other diseases—high fever, lassitude, headache, pains in the joints. The classic case is the traveler returning from Africa in winter and having malaria diagnosed as flu. Any suspicious fever should be checked out. Sometimes the disease is merely suppressed by anti-malarial drugs and may break through at any time, from a couple of weeks to a year after the trip.

It is easy to become blasé about malaria, especially for the business traveler on a quick trip to a city like Nairobi, where the risk of infection is small. But the risk is always there, though travel agents and embassies often minimize the risk to travelers.

British Caledonian's Williams says air crews often forget to take their anti-malarial tablets. For this reason, Dr. Fridolin Holder, medical director of Swissair, prescribes anti-malarial drugs only for crews flying to high-risk areas, in Africa, for destinations in Asia and South America, he prescribes a new drug, mefloquine, which crews are instructed to take if they actually catch malaria. Holder said mefloquine was the only drug that had not yet encountered resistant strains.

An effective vaccine against malaria may be two to three years away, at best. Until then the disease will remain a major health hazard for the unwary traveler.

## Dancers Continued from page 7

nymph, Rodacy knew how to make every lift and turn an exercise in rapture.

In modern dance, a company that has consistently stood out for the sheer excitement of its dancing is the Lar Lubovitch Dance Company. Two years ago, when five French modern-dance companies visited the American Dance Festival and saw the Lubovitch troupe, a few of the French visitors remarked that they could never hope to equal these American dancers in technique; that is, they could not execute the movements with the same form, exactness, speed, stamina, and stage projection.

The core issue here is one of training. Had the French dancers studied the modern-dance techniques the Lubovitch dancers have learned, some of them could dance this way. In fact, however, no specific single technique is at the root of the Lubovitch dancers' abilities. One can see this kind of situation in the Paul Taylor Dance Company; there is no Taylor technique in the sense of one training system such as ballet's academic idiom or the Martha Graham and Merce Cunningham techniques.

One of Taylor's most recent recruits, Douglas Wright, is from New Zealand, where certainly there is no Taylor technique as such. A former member of the Limbo Company, Wright is a well-trained, all-round dancer who can serve Taylor's artistic purpose. Possessing a general grammar of movement, he can adapt to the Taylor style.

The Lubovitch company has drawn from even more disparate sources. Because I had first seen Lubovitch as a dancer in a ballet company, the now-defunct Harkness Ballet, I assumed he was a ballet dancer first, with modern-dance training in his background. But at the Toronto Dance Theatre's performance at Brooklyn College recently, he said he considered himself a modern-dancer who had been a member of a ballet company. The point was pertinent to a discussion of how the Toronto dancers looked.

It has become very difficult, Lubovitch said, for a modern-dance choreographer to get dancers who do not look like ballet dancers. The Toronto company, with less sleek bodies and more physical variety than most American troupes, was more of the traditional modern-dance company, he felt. His company has sometimes crossed the issue. When he started out with his troupe in the early 1970s, Lubovitch enlisted the services of Harkness dancers and brilliant, classically trained dancers such as Susan Magno,

who had been one of the top principals in the Joffrey Ballet. The early Lubovitch choreography often if not exclusively juxtaposed definable ballet steps with movement clearly growing out of modern dance.

A change occurred in the mid-to-late 1970s when Lubovitch turned to minimalist composers such as Philip Glass and Steve Reich. With minimal and repetitive scores he naturally turned toward a more reduced vocabulary. The ballet element did not disappear, but it was absorbed within Lubovitch's modern-dance shapes. One no longer sees a ballet step such as the pas de Basque clearly outlined in his works. Instead, one sees a rounded and de-emphasized version of the same step that is used as a throwaway line within a larger movement phrase—and that phrase looks like modern dance.

This year's premiere by Lubovitch, "A Brahms Symphony," suggests he has climbed out of the minimalist rut in which so many choreographers have stayed put. The new work is above all an outlet for his dancers, who in turn make the choreography look exuberantly passionate.

Among the soloists here, Rob Bessner, huge and tall, dances with a powerful grace that always astonishes. No movement seems too small for his frame; there is no awkwardness in his fluidity, which always projects volume as well as line. Nancy Colahan remains indelibly associated with the Isadora Duncan and Denishawn revivals in which she appeared earlier in her career, and here Lubovitch may have found his ideal of a true modern dancer. The rounded shapes she creates so naturally with a magnanimous sweep recall Duncan's impassioned odes to joy, yet Colahan's contemporary approach is always evident.

If one can visualize Colahan leading the Marschalline, Christine Wright—petit and overtly virtuosic—could be the piper in "The Spirit of '76." Often contrasted against Bessner's strength, she is one of those form-perfect dancers whose quality of movement is modulated within each phrase. Douglas Varone, once with the José Limón company, is more guarded, more interesting than a dancer with a "perfect" body.

In the end, Lubovitch has rendered the choreography symphonic through the quality of the movement rather than through its patterns—and his dancers have allowed him to do so.

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## TRAVEL Rome to Naples Along the Appian Way

by Paul Hofmann

**L**ET'S say you plan to drive from Rome to Naples. If you manage to find the right exit from the Grande Raccordo Anulare, the belt road that girds the Italian capital, you get on Motorway A-2, a section of the north-south Autostrada del Sole (Motorway of the Sun), and in two hours or so you reach the scruffy suburbs of Naples, rather distant from its magnificent bay. The highway has practically no speed limits, tolls cost at least \$5, and you won't see much.

There is another option. Save the tolls, allow at least six hours for the trip, and stop en route. The medieval hilltop town of Terracina is a good choice, about halfway between Rome and Naples. It has superb scenery and imposing classical ruins, and is at the same time a modern seaside resort with pleasant restaurants. With its palms, pines, oleanders and orange trees, Terracina is also the entrance to the Mezzogiorno, the land of the hot noonday.

Furthermore, Terracina is an ideal place to view one of the most remarkable, and enduring, feats of ancient road building. Here one can see where engineers of the Roman empire cut 115 feet (35 meters) of rock off a promontory to make space for an early stretch of the Via Appia, better known as the Appian Way. Terracina (then Tarracina) was an important way station on this thoroughfare.

The Appian Way—now National Route No. 7—is the oldest and most famous of the network of paved highways built and maintained by the Romans. It extends from Rome to Capua, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) to the south, and was commissioned by Appius Claudius Caecus, then censor, in 312 B.C. The road was later extended to the city now known as Benevento and Brindisi (the main seaport from which the Romans sailed to Greece). The extended highway, more than 350 miles long, became a lifeline of the empire.

Roman generals and statesmen recognized as early as the fourth century B.C. that an elaborate road system was a condition for military strength, territorial expansion and profitable trade. At the height of the empire, the system totaled more than 50,000 miles and stretched from Mesopotamia to Britain.

Roman road building was standardized. The roadbed, six to nine feet deep, consisted of a layer of large stones, above which were placed smaller stones and debris mixed with lime, topped by flagstones held together with mortar. The road surface was usually nine to twelve feet wide, allowing two chariots to pass each way. Travelers with fresh horses could cover 75 miles a day on these roads.

Today asphalt and concrete cover the long stretches of the Roman road system that are still usable. But the ancient flagstones are visible at a few spots. Excavations show that the original foundations laid by the Roman engineers still exist and can take the punishment of modern trailer trucks.

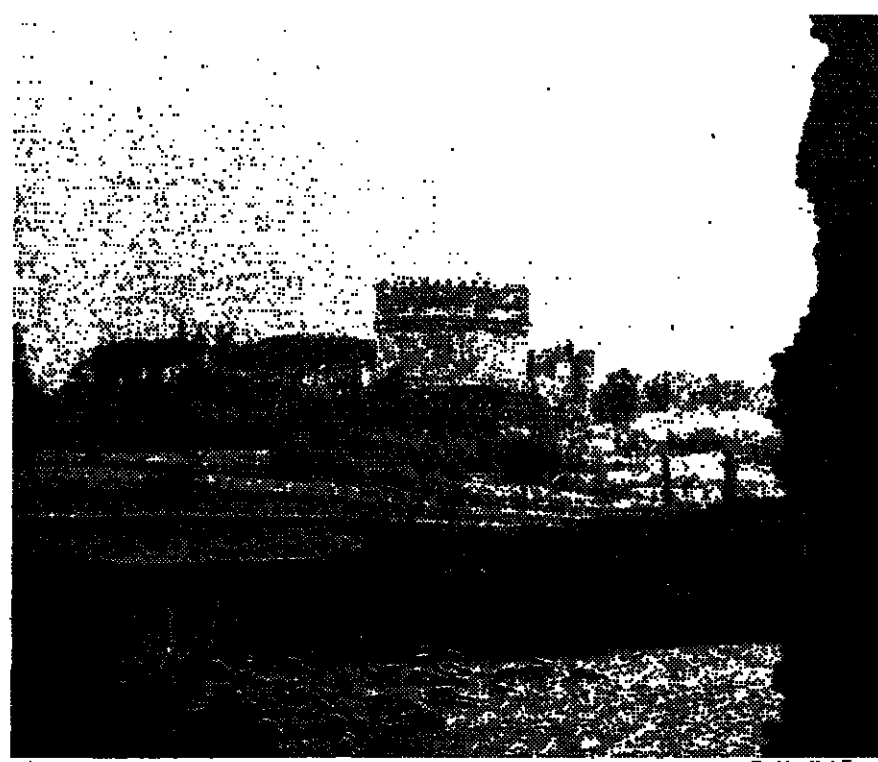
**T**HE traveler who drives on these ancient roads needs little imagination to notice the hills, plains and azure bays that the Roman emperors, writers and merchants, the visiting barbarian potentates and the Christian missionaries must have seen.

After more than two millennia, the *longum regnum viarum* (queen of long-distance roads) of the ancients is still serviceable in stretches. Leaving Rome, don't take the congested Via Appia Nuova (New Appian Way) from St. John Lateran, but instead drive from the Colosseum and the Arch of Constantine past the Baths of Caracalla to the Via Appia Antica (Old Appian Way).

After passing the entrance to the early Christian catacombs and the church of "Ovo Vadis" and driving between walls lined with vineyards, pine trees and ancient statues marking the tombs of prominent Romans, one comes to a few patches of flagstones—the original paving of the Appian Way. They may be hard on a car's shock absorbers, but they obviously were acceptable for chariots and horses.

Here the road narrows, and before you turn left to reach the modern Appian Way, look southward: You see the ancient road, no longer suitable for cars, heading straight up into the Alban Hills. The ancient engineers did not bother with curves to negotiate steep upgrades if they could help it.

In the hamlet of Frattocchie, three miles north of the old town of Albano Laziale, the Via Appia Nuova rejoins the Via Appia Antica to follow the original route for many miles. It passes the hill towns of Ardea, Genzano di Roma (a flower festival is held there each spring) and Velletri and descends into the plain before reaching Cisterna di



Tombs of noble Romans, such as that of Caecilia Metella, above, near a Rome suburb, often overlooked the Appian Way.

Latina, a market town with a medieval castle topped by a squat tower. For the next 30 miles one drives on an arrow-straight, undivided two-lane asphalt highway between rows of pine trees, past fields of artichokes and other vegetables and over drainage canals. This section of National Route No. 7 faithfully adheres to the no-nonsense directness of the ancient road. The Italians call it *la fetuccia*, the ribbon.

This stretch of the Appian Way crosses what for centuries were known as the Pontine Marshes, once a malarial swampland. The area was repeatedly drained by the Caesars and by various popes, then abandoned by succeeding generations. In the 1920s, under Mussolini, the marshes were transformed into fertile farmland.

At the spot where the Appian Way approaches Terracina, the bright limestone cliffs of the Monti Ausoni, a spur of the Central Apennines, reach toward the Tyrrhenian Sea. On the 748-foot summit of the barren promontory sits a vast horizontal structure of limestone and marble, topped by arches, the foundation of an ancient temple dedicated to Zeus or Venus (the attribution is debated).

Terracina, a town of about 38,000, has two parts—an old city built on a ledge below the ancient road, and a new town on the plains. The old town is a cluster of medieval houses with narrow streets, irregular but nearly kept stairways, cats sunning themselves on ancient mosaics. Its central square was the forum, marketplace, of a thriving Roman city. The late 11th-century cathedral on this site was built into a ruined temple of the deified Emperor Augustus; substantial remains of it are preserved.

The panorama from the old town embraces the Pontine plains and, to the south, a bay with what looks like a rocky island with three peaks off to the right. This is the promontory of Monte Circeo, the mountain of the enchantress Circe, which is linked to the mainland by a tongue of flat ground.

Modern Terracina is built along the Appian Way, which for half a mile is known as Via Roma and is the town's main thoroughfare and shopping street. A seaside promenade skirts a small harbor and bathing beach is lined with hotels, restaurants, cafes and new apartment houses.

In Terracina one can get fresh seafood, although catches in the Tyrrhenian Sea are less abundant than they were when the Appian Way was still the main route to the south. Fresh fish is often sold in the outdoor market along the canal that runs from the Via Roma to the port.

For a meal, try the La Capemmina restaurant, on the seaside (telephone 727-339), or Perugini, 42 Piazza della Repubblica (727-052), a trattoria in the center of the modern town. Lunch or dinner for two with pasta, veal or fish, vegetables from nearby farms and local wine will be about \$20 at either restaurant. The Palazzo Hotel, 6 Lungomare Matteotti (727-285), has rooms with a fine view of the bay. A double room with bath (without breakfast) starts at about \$26.

Where Via Roma again becomes the Appian Way at the town's eastern end, it passes a steep cliff that separates the sea and the promontory. There is parking space nearby, and it is worth getting out of the car. At eye

level one can see the letters CXIX (120 in Roman numerals) engraved one and a half feet high in the smooth face of the rock. Other Roman numerals are visible higher up. They relate to the original route of the Appian Way at this spot, which climbed up the promontory and descended on the other side. The ancient workers marked the depth of the hillside they cut away at intervals of 10 Roman feet, starting from the top. (The Roman foot, at 296 millimeters, was slightly



Network of Roman roads still used in Italy.

## Other Roman Routes

**R**EMAINS of Roman roads play a role in the transportation system throughout Italy. A network of motorways bears the brunt of the nation's long-distance traffic, but among the subsidiary national routes, which are toll-free, are the so-called consular roads, a legacy of the ancient Romans. In addition to the Appian Way (National Route No. 7), they include:

Via Emilia (National Route No. 9) begins in Rome and passes through Pisa and Genoa to the Italian and French Riviera. Its earliest section, to the Etruscan seaport of Cosa, (now Ansedonia) and north to Volterra, is believed to have been built in the third century B.C.

Via Cassia (National Route No. 2) goes from Rome to Florence via Lake Bolsena and Siena, with an early variant by way of Arezzo. The road was built in the fifth century B.C. during the earliest period of Rome's relations with the Etruscan city states. It was probably named after L. Cassius Longinus, censor and proconsul between 119 and 117 B.C., who is credited with having the highway repaired and paved.

Via Flaminia (National Route No. 3) connects Rome and Rimini, passing through Spoleto, Foligno and Fano. Built by Caius Flaminius in 220 B.C., this was an important north-south artery in classical times and later became a major invasion route for the Goths and other barbarians.

Via Salaria (National Route No. 4) leads from Rome to Rieti, Ascoli Piceno and Porto d'Ascoli. It was named after the salt that was transported from the sea near Rome to the mountainous country of the Sabines.

Via Tiburtina (National Route No. 5) connects Rome, Tivoli, Avezzano and Pescara and was the ancient road to Tibur (now Tivoli).

Via Casilina (National Route No. 6) leads from Rome to Frosinone and Cassino, with extensions farther south. It was named after Casilinum, which, as Capua, became the chief town of the province of Campania.

smaller than the standard modern foot, which is 304.8 millimeters.) The inscriptions are an eloquent testimonial to ancient engineering skills and to the backbreaking labor of the workmen, probably all of whom were slaves. Long after Appianus Claudius, it was decided to reroute the road so that it ran a level stretch along the shore.

After Terracina the Appian Way turns inland to Fondi, then returns to the shore at Formia. Southeast of Formia, the highway splits into several sections. No. 7, which is a scenic coastal road to Naples; No. 1, which links Capua and Naples. (Quater is Latin for four times, and his means twice.) The original Appian Way turns east to Benevento, bypassing Naples, and proceeds to Brindisi.

One can see vestiges of the queen of roads all the way to the lower Adriatic Sea—an occasional milestone with the name of a consul or an emperor, tombs of noble Romans who wanted to be buried at the wayside, flagstones and, near Benevento, bridges that are nearly 2,000 years old. By the harbor of Brindisi, a 66-foot-high column is the survivor of a pair that announced the end of the Appian Way.

You will find many Terracinas on these old roads—cities and towns with an illustrious history, classical ruins, medieval castles and cathedrals, Renaissance and Baroque palaces and celebrated vistas. The new motorways skip most of them.

Along the ancient roads, officials on government missions found state-operated resting places and stables with fresh horses. According to ancient authors, most of the private inns (*cauponae*) on the highways had unsavory reputations, so affluent travelers broke up their journeys by staying at their own villas in towns such as Terracina or with friends along the way. Today these highways are lined not only with motels and fast-food places but also with many old and new inns and restaurants where one can have a leisurely meal or spend the night.

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## Buying a Weeklong Slice of Highlands Village Life

by Mary Farquharson

**K**ILMELFORD, Scotland—Charles Scott, a businessman in his early 30s, and his wife dreamed of giving up city life for a home in the Highlands. In 1982 dream became reality. On the banks of a loch in the heart of Argyll they bought not just a house but an entire village, which they have converted into a time-sharing property.

For £1,000 to £4,000, vacationers can become the legal owners of one of the 14 cottages for a specified week every year. Under Scottish law, the cottages, which sleep four to eight persons, can be passed on as an inheritance in perpetuity; in England and Wales, time-share ownership expires after 80 years.

The Scotts aim at retaining the old-fashioned charm of the cottages at Loch Melfort Estate. It differs from other local holiday villages in what it does not offer: There are no private jacuzzis, no squash courts, no dinner dances, no microwave ovens. The furnishings are old pine. The village does offer yacht moorings and horses to ride, as well as an indoor swimming pool and sauna.

The village has been bought and sold before. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the Campbells of Melfort, who produced six generals, four admirals and three members of Parliament in seven generations. When the last male Campbell died the village was sold, becoming a center for production of gunpowder. In 1878 a fatal explosion and contraction of demand ended this era and the village went into decline. Now the swimming pool is in the old powder house.

The Melfort Club, Kilmelford by Oban, Argyll, PA34 4XD. Phone: 08522 257.

Mary Farquharson is a London-based journalist.

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## Carnegie Hall Continued from page 7

rowitz and Toscanini were expatriates; Menubini and Sieni were the children of immigrants. "American music was enriched by the ravages of Europe," Stern said. "The best of Russian and Polish violin playing, German brass playing, Italian singing—that all became the 'American style.' It was an amalgam, which in a very real way reflected the amalgam that was the United States."

As American-born artists came to hold their own on American stage, if not dominate them, the name of Carnegie Hall became associated with the musical metamorphosis. And the stature of the hall, the imprimatur it gave any concert within its walls, speeded that metamorphosis.

The world premieres of American compositions at Carnegie Hall include George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" in 1928, Bernstein's "Jeremiah" symphony in 1944,

Ned Rorem's "Symphony No. 3" in 1959 and Reich's "Cater" in 1980. Aaron Copland, Samuel Barber, Norman Dello Joio, Roy Harris saw their major works given debuts in Carnegie Hall. Perhaps the biggest event in this Americanization was Bernstein's appointment in 1957 as musical director of the Philharmonic. Young, handsome, witty, he was made to order for the burgeoning television age; in his Young People's Concerts, he made classical music seem fun, and nothing was more American than that.

Even more to the point, Bernstein followed a series of European-born men whose musical taste hardened to their homelands. In Toscanini's decade with the Philharmonic, for instance, he conducted only five American works.

The ripples of reputation went beyond America. Itzhak Perlman remembers hearing about Carnegie Hall in Israel when he

was 7 or 8 years old. When Stern visited China in 1979, musicians there knew the name. Mail addressed only "Carnegie Hall, U.S.A." is delivered.

Today's Carnegie Hall audience is surely more egalitarian than its predecessors, and the leadership of the hall is less affiliated with New York's old-money bluebloods than, say, the Philharmonic or the Metropolitan Opera. Essentially, one managing director, Seymour L. Rosen, runs the artistic end, and another, Norton Belknap, runs the business, fund-raising and real-estate end. The donors to the hall range from Rockefeller and Astors to the rock musician Joe Jackson and the pop songwriter Neil Sedaka.

Names like Sedaka's and Jackson's are instructive, for the second factor in the Americanization of Carnegie Hall has been its wide-ranging booking policy. The hall's

popular music programs helped dissolve the barrier between "high culture" and "pop culture." Carnegie Hall had begun presenting popular music as early as 1912, with the Clef Club Orchestra of banjos, mandolins, clarinets and drums, conducted by the black orchestra leader James Reese Europe. W.C. Handy played Carnegie in 1928. Benny Goodman in 1938. In 1943 came the premiere of Duke Ellington's "Black, Brown and Beige," and a series of jazz concerts followed in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

The shift from nightclub to concert hall could prove unenviable. "I didn't like the idea of playing there at all," Goodman recalled. "It was some press agent's idea. I fought it all the way. Carnegie Hall was where they played Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, I said, 'What are we going to do in there?'"



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Amgen	89.00	88.75	89.00	+0.25	
Amgen	86.00	85.75	86.00	+0.25	
Amgen	83.00	82.75	83.00	+0.25	
Amgen	80.00	79.75	80.00	+0.25	
Amgen	77.00	76.75	77.00	+0.25	
Amgen	74.00	73.75	74.00	+0.25	
Amgen	71.00	70.75	71.00	+0.25	
Amgen	68.00	67.75	68.00	+0.25	
Amgen	65.00	64.75	65.00	+0.25	
Amgen	62.00	61.75	62.00	+0.25	
Amgen	59.00	58.75	59.00	+0.25	
Amgen	56.00	55.75	56.00	+0.25	
Amgen	53.00	52.75	53.00	+0.25	
Amgen	50.00	49.75	50.00	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NYSE	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NYSE	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NYSE	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NYSE	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NYSE	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NYSE	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
AMEX	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
AMEX	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NASDAQ	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NASDAQ	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NASDAQ	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
AMEX	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
AMEX	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Dow Jones	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
Dow Jones	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
Dow Jones	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NYSE	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NYSE	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
NYSE	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
NYSE	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
S&P	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
S&P	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
S&P	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

AMEX Sales					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
AMEX	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
AMEX	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMEX	1247.75	1245.00	1247.75	+2.75	
AMEX	61.15	60.85	61.15	+0.30	
AMEX	51.75	51.45	51.75	+0.30	

## NYSE Off in Moderate Trading


**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower in moderately active trading Thursday, leaving investors still confused as to the market's next direction. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.05 to 1,246.71. Declines led advances 625-931 among the 2,046 issues traded. Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter totaled 116.9 million shares, down from 130.8 million Wednesday. Analysts said investors were taking profits and showing reluctance to commit new funds until they had a clearer picture of economic activity. "People are torn," said Jon Groveman of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. "They don't know whether to react to lower interest rates or to the force behind the lower interest rates, which is the weak economy." Mr. Groveman said it was normal for the market to pull back and consolidate after a rally. He said most of the downside pressure would be alleviated when the Dow has backtracked to 1,287 and the New York Stock Exchange index has receded to 107.50. The quality of the rally the market will be able to muster from those levels will determine the market's direction a week or two from now, Mr. Groveman said. The key is how effectively recent interest rate declines will stimulate the economy, said Kenneth Stearns of Birt Wilson Co. "The worst news on earnings is out of the

## M-1 Rises \$100 Million

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, nudged up \$100 million in the week ended May 13, rising to a seasonally adjusted \$577.8 billion from \$577.7 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts in banking institutions and non-bank travelers checks. "The recent rally on the Dow has been largely unsupported by the market in general," said Jack Sullivan of Van Kasper & Co. in San Francisco. "The principal focus remains on the federal budget deficit." Unocal led the actives, up 1/2 to 34 1/2. Jack Eckerd Corp. followed, up 1/2 to 25 1/2. Pan American World Airways was third, unchanged at 6 1/2. UAL Inc. gained slightly, up 1/4 to 46 1/2. AT&T lost 1/2 to 23 1/2 in active trading. In technologies, Hewlett Packard led 1 1/2 to 32. IBM was down 1/4 to 131 1/2. Signal eased 1/2 to 40. Digital Equipment lost 2 1/2 to 103 1/2. Some money center banks came under pressure while rumors spread that Argentina was considering nationalization of its banks.

## 800% PROFITS; DESPITE SARTRE

Although everyone has a philosophy, cynics insist that most systematic philosophy is erudite babbling, seas of semantics, with little relevancy to the real world. Sartre, a god to millions, may be the best known philosopher of our age. Scholars have belittled Sartre, accusing Jean Paul of being a "mirror for the frivolous flux of the Cafe, rather than a classical thinker." His existentialism was infectious; even Hollywood starlets crammed their pursings with "phrases that sounded mystically profound," definitions and viewpoints that time may prove meaningless. Wall Street also has its false gods. At the time this dramatic piece was written, the DJ would collapse "under 650." C.G.R. predicted that the "DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750." When gloom and doomers forecast "sharply higher interest rates" (in the United States) we mocked their myopia, writing, "THE PRIME RATE, NOW 19%, WILL PLUNGE UNDER 13%." BUY THE MARKET: A GOLIATH-DIMENSIONED UPSWING IS COALESCING. ONE THAT WILL CATASTROPHE THE DOW ABOVE 1500. We debunk bearish analysts, the Sartre's of the Street, musing, "TO TURN OUR BACKS ON INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES, IS TO RELIVE PLATO'S ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE." Ignore the Sartre's, the devotees of the apocalypse. Inhale the Dawn, not the Dusk. Let "wee" souls cringe in self-pity; for it was courageous investors who followed our advice, buying a natural resource stock, that recently gushed from \$2 to \$16, before a 4-1 split. Our current letter reviews two maturing equities. Both offer the duality of earnings and romance with the dynamics to vault to prominence. For your complimentary copy, write to, or telephone.....



**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fast performance does not guarantee future results

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
124.75	124.50	IBM	4.00	15.5	124.75	124.50	124.75	124.75
117.00	116.75	AT&T	3.50	14.5	117.00	116.75	117.00	117.00
112.00	111.75	GE	3.00	13.5	112.00	111.75	112.00	112.00
108.00	107.75	Westing	2.50	12.5	108.00	107.75	108.00	108.00
105.00	104.75	Boeing	2.00	11.5	105.00	104.75	105.00	105.00
102.00	101.75	3M	1.50	10.5	102.00	101.75	102.00	102.00
98.00	97.75	Johnson	1.00	9.5	98.00	97.75	98.00	98.00
95.00	94.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	95.00	94.75	95.00	95.00
92.00	91.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	92.00	91.75	92.00	92.00
89.00	88.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	89.00	88.75	89.00	89.00
86.00	85.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	86.00	85.75	86.00	86.00
83.00	82.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	83.00	82.75	83.00	83.00
80.00	79.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	80.00	79.75	80.00	80.00
77.00	76.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	77.00	76.75	77.00	77.00
74.00	73.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	74.00	73.75	74.00	74.00
71.00	70.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	71.00	70.75	71.00	71.00
68.00	67.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	68.00	67.75	68.00	68.00
65.00	64.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	65.00	64.75	65.00	65.00
62.00	61.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	62.00	61.75	62.00	62.00
59.00	58.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	59.00	58.75	59.00	59.00
56.00	55.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	56.00	55.75	56.00	56.00
53.00	52.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	53.00	52.75	53.00	53.00
50.00	49.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	50.00	49.75	50.00	50.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
124.75	124.50	IBM	4.00	15.5	124.75	124.50	124.75	124.75
117.00	116.75	AT&T	3.50	14.5	117.00	116.75	117.00	117.00
112.00	111.75	GE	3.00	13.5	112.00	111.75	112.00	112.00
108.00	107.75	Westing	2.50	12.5	108.00	107.75	108.00	108.00
105.00	104.75	Boeing	2.00	11.5	105.00	104.75	105.00	105.00
102.00	101.75	3M	1.50	10.5	102.00	101.75	102.00	102.00
98.00	97.75	Johnson	1.00	9.5	98.00	97.75	98.00	98.00
95.00	94.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	95.00	94.75	95.00	95.00
92.00	91.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	92.00	91.75	92.00	92.00
89.00	88.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	89.00	88.75	89.00	89.00
86.00	85.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	86.00	85.75	86.00	86.00
83.00	82.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	83.00	82.75	83.00	83.00
80.00	79.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	80.00	79.75	80.00	80.00
77.00	76.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	77.00	76.75	77.00	77.00
74.00	73.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	74.00	73.75	74.00	74.00
71.00	70.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	71.00	70.75	71.00	71.00
68.00	67.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	68.00	67.75	68.00	68.00
65.00	64.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	65.00	64.75	65.00	65.00
62.00	61.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	62.00	61.75	62.00	62.00
59.00	58.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	59.00	58.75	59.00	59.00
56.00	55.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	56.00	55.75	56.00	56.00
53.00	52.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	53.00	52.75	53.00	53.00
50.00	49.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	50.00	49.75	50.00	50.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
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108.00	107.75	Westing	2.50	12.5	108.00	107.75	108.00	108.00
105.00	104.75	Boeing	2.00	11.5	105.00	104.75	105.00	105.00
102.00	101.75	3M	1.50	10.5	102.00	101.75	102.00	102.00
98.00	97.75	Johnson	1.00	9.5	98.00	97.75	98.00	98.00
95.00	94.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	95.00	94.75	95.00	95.00
92.00	91.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	92.00	91.75	92.00	92.00
89.00	88.75	Amgen	0.50	8.5	89.00	88.75	89.00	89.00



Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.14	Bonnie's reports	P.14
NYSE prices	P.14	Prime rates	P.14
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Commodities	P.11	Other markets	P.18

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

# Beaming Information Bits On Infrared Light Bursts

By STUART DIAMOND  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Japanese Grand Kabuki theater company opens at the Metropolitan Opera here in July, the audience will be bathed in an invisible light containing millions of bits of information.

About 1,000 people who have paid \$5 each for special wireless headphones will pick up that information, hearing an English translation of songs and dialogue by the ornately costumed players with painted faces.

This year, some television owners will be able to hear stereo sound while wearing headphones unattached to their sets. And passengers on Jet America, a California-based airline, can walk up and down the aisle while listening to one of 12 entertainment programs through wireless headphones supplied by Hughes Aircraft Co.

Such pleasures are a result of advances in infrared technology by which sound and data are sent in bursts of light.

The technology first was available about 10 years ago, largely to aid the hearing impaired. Now, it is being developed for general entertainment, language translation and uses in factories, offices and schools where wiring is expensive or entangling and radio frequencies are unavailable or impractical.

"What used to be a little sideline may become an important electronics market," said Horst A. Ankermann, engineering vice president of Semitec Electronic Corp., a New York-based subsidiary of the West German company and a leader in infrared technology.

The use of light — or, more properly, pulses of light and darkness — for communication is not new. American Indians sent smoke signals, and in World War II the military sent Morse Code messages by flicking searchlights on and off from ships. More recently, infrared light, which is just outside the visible spectrum, has been used to send far more data much more quickly. The light pulses on and off tens of thousands of times a second and at certain frequencies.

In one typical infrared system, sound waves first are converted into electricity by a microphone. The electricity enters a diode, a semiconductor chip inside a glass bead. The chip emits infrared light when electrically agitated. The infrared bursts are picked up in a headset by a photocell that changes the bursts back to electricity. An amplifier converts the electricity back to sound.

Nonvisible light was chosen because visible light might be distracting. Infrared, unlike ultraviolet, is not dangerous. Although commonly associated with heat, infrared light in communications is of very low power and therefore cool. A TV infrared output emits about one watt an hour in heat, only about 1 percent of what a person gives off.

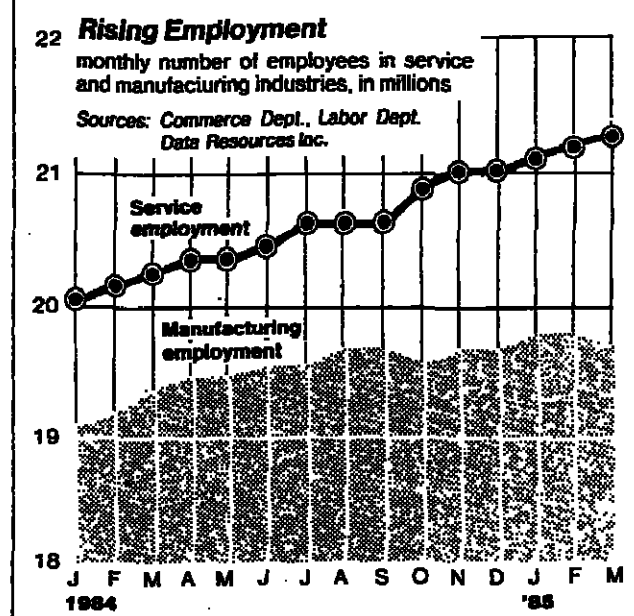
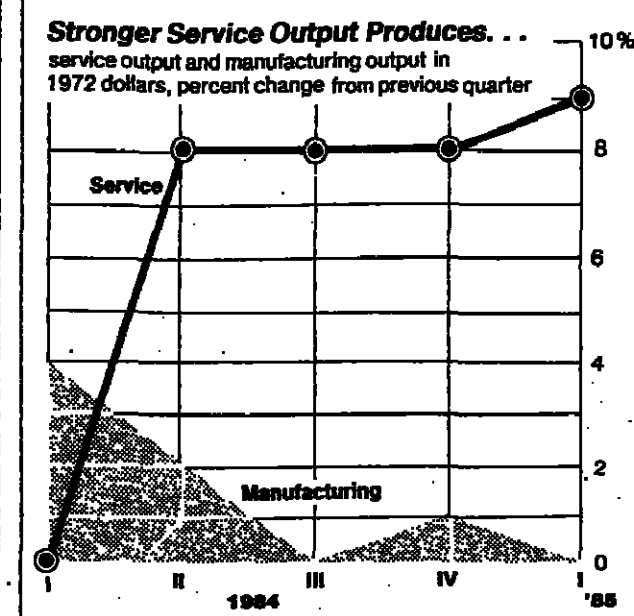
For communication within a single room, infrared light has several advantages over radio. First, radio frequencies are crowded, and it is difficult and costly to get regulatory approval. Second, because infrared is light, it does not go through walls, so that interference is minimal. Third, the operation of electrical equipment such as that in factories, can interfere with radio, but not with infrared light.

Controlonics Corp. of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, is selling infrared systems to factories. John H. Turner Jr., the company's engineering vice president, said that Controlonics and Intel Corp. were showing the system to automakers as a means for inspectors to transmit problems to a computer while a car still was on an assembly line, speeding rework. In offices, it soon may be used for non-cabled communication between computers.

As with radio, portability and lack of wires are assets. Medical schools are using the system as a teaching tool. A doctor can hook a stethoscope to a portable infrared transmitter and 100 students, each with headphones, can hear the same patient's heartbeat. The doctor can roll the transmitter to different hospital rooms and repeat the process. Portable systems also are used in churches and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

The use of pulses of light and darkness for communication is not new.



## The Split Personality of the U.S. Economy

Industrial Production Stays Flat While Other Sectors Shake Off Recession

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy has developed a split personality — languid in manufacturing but dynamic in the services sector — that complicates efforts to stimulate production, economists say.

"The two-tier economy is very clear-cut," said Walter K. Joelson, chief economist of General Electric Co. "We're in recovery, yet industrial production is as flat as an ironing board. So you have to ask yourself what the heck is going on. If industrial production is not expanding in a recovery, if sure isn't going to expand in a recession."

Figures announced May 15, for example, showed that output from the nation's factories and mines was lower in April than in July of last year. Yet overall, the economy grew at an annual rate of about 2 1/2 percent during that same period.

"The industrial sector has been flat — which is a recession for them, but the 75 percent of gross national product outside the industrial sector has been doing pretty well," said Michael W. Keran, chief economist of Prudential Insurance Co. of America. "Employment is up 2.5 million in the non-industrial sector, while employment has been flat in the industrial sector since last July." Gross national product is a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services.

Alarmed by the weakness in the industrial sector, the Federal Reserve cut its lending rate last Friday by 1/4-point, to 7 1/2 percent. But such a stimulus can cause problems in a two-tier economy: The healthy sectors get

as much of a boost as the sickly sectors. Some analysts fear that that could lead to inflationary pressures in the parts of the economy that are doing fine.

"The major beneficiary is usually real estate," said David D. Hale, chief economist of Kemper Financial Services in Chicago. "The classic symptom of that now is the office boom in the U.S., which may turn into a residential housing boom later this summer."

He said that the economic pattern of the United States in the first half of 1985 is similar to what has happened in some Third World countries. "Chile and Argentina are the best examples," Mr. Hale said. "There was heavy external borrowing and an overvalued exchange rate that crowded out tradable goods and manufacturing."

In the United States, lower interest rates certainly would help ailing sectors like agriculture, mining and manufacturing by reducing borrowing costs, but also would be a powerful stimulus for the already humming construction industry. As mortgage rates dropped, more and more people would buy homes or build new ones.

But if the Fed did not succeed in bolstering the ailing industrial sector, could the torpor in agriculture and manufacturing drag the entire economy into recession? Most economists doubt it, and say the economy is likely to pick up its pace later in the year. But some financial analysts are more pessimistic. They argue that a thriving economy requires a stable industrial sector, a theme sounded by the Federal Reserve's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, among others.

In fact, an ailing manufacturing sector can exert a considerable drag on the overall economy. One indication of that came Tuesday when the government said the economy grew at a slow annual rate of 0.7 percent during the first three months of 1985.

Economists, who generally had expected GNP to grow at a respectable annual rate of about 4 percent in the first quarter, were stunned when the growth was estimated last month at only 1.3 percent. However, many had expected the revised figures to be low.

Despite the sobering first-quarter figures, most economists still doubt that a recession is imminent because the slowdown has primarily been influenced by a flood of imports. The strength of the dollar against other currencies has meant that U.S. goods are expensive compared with products made abroad. That hurts not only U.S. exports, but also all American producers that compete with imports inside the United States.

The result has been a record U.S. trade deficit and something close to recession in the "tradeable goods" sector, which produces items that are exported or that compete with imports. Final sales of goods and services in the United States, for example, grew at a rate of 3.5 percent in the first quarter. But most of that rise in consumption went to buy imports.

Swelling imports have siphoned off growth before, but they have never produced a recession. And economists say it would take a sustained surge in imports to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

## Bond Dealers Criticize New-Issue Mispricing

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — The current practice in the Eurobond market of pricing new issues at terms below levels designed to attract final investors was sharply criticized here Thursday at the Annual Conference of the Association of International Bond Dealers.

Leading market participants also attacked the inadequate supply of timely information concerning borrowers. They noted that new issues are not priced and trading in the market before detailed telexes or prospectuses have been sent to the banks invited to underwrite the offerings.

Hansjörg Rudloff, deputy chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston, rejected criticism on the pricing of new issues, saying: "The only ones who can complain are those who do them. If co-managers accept the terms, they do it of their own free choice, for whatever motivations."

CSFB, the largest originator of new issues, is often criticized for mispricing — as on the latest \$1.8-billion floating-rate note for the European Community — although Union Bank of Switzerland is regarded as the most blatant mispricing in the market.

David Watkins, vice president of Goldman Sachs International, said that mispricing will continue as long as co-managers do not rebel. However, he added that the current pattern of launching issues at terms that make no economic sense — with co-managers expected to bridge the gap between the initial pricing and levels acceptable to investors by either losing money or holding paper until market conditions improve — cannot continue for long.

Mr. Watkins also observed that standards regarding the division of underwriting costs, promulgated a week ago by the International Primary Market Association, should in the future put more of a financial burden on lead managers of mispriced issues. These managers will now be obliged to bear the bulk of the costs involved in stabilizing the

new-issue price rather than passing that on to the entire group of underwriters.

Mr. Watkins advised all bankers who join syndicates on mispriced offers for fear of being left out of future attractive offerings to analyze carefully whether overall a profit-making relationship is involved.

A primary motivation for banks to participate in badly priced offers is concern for their standing in the "league tables" listing the major underwriters. However, Peter Engström, director of the Swedish National Debt Office, said that Sweden, one of the major users of the market, considers league tables "useless" and "not a tool we use" to select lead managers.

Both Mr. Engström and James Ammerman, acting U.S. deputy assistant Treasury secretary, said they preferred to see the market shift to an auction basis, where borrowers publicly seek proposals and banks bid for paper. The Treasury will do this next week in marketing \$1 billion of five-year notes, its third specially targeted issue for sale outside the United States.

Both said that the auction system allows the market to set the pricing rather than one bank which, for whatever reasons, may be offering unrealistically low terms.

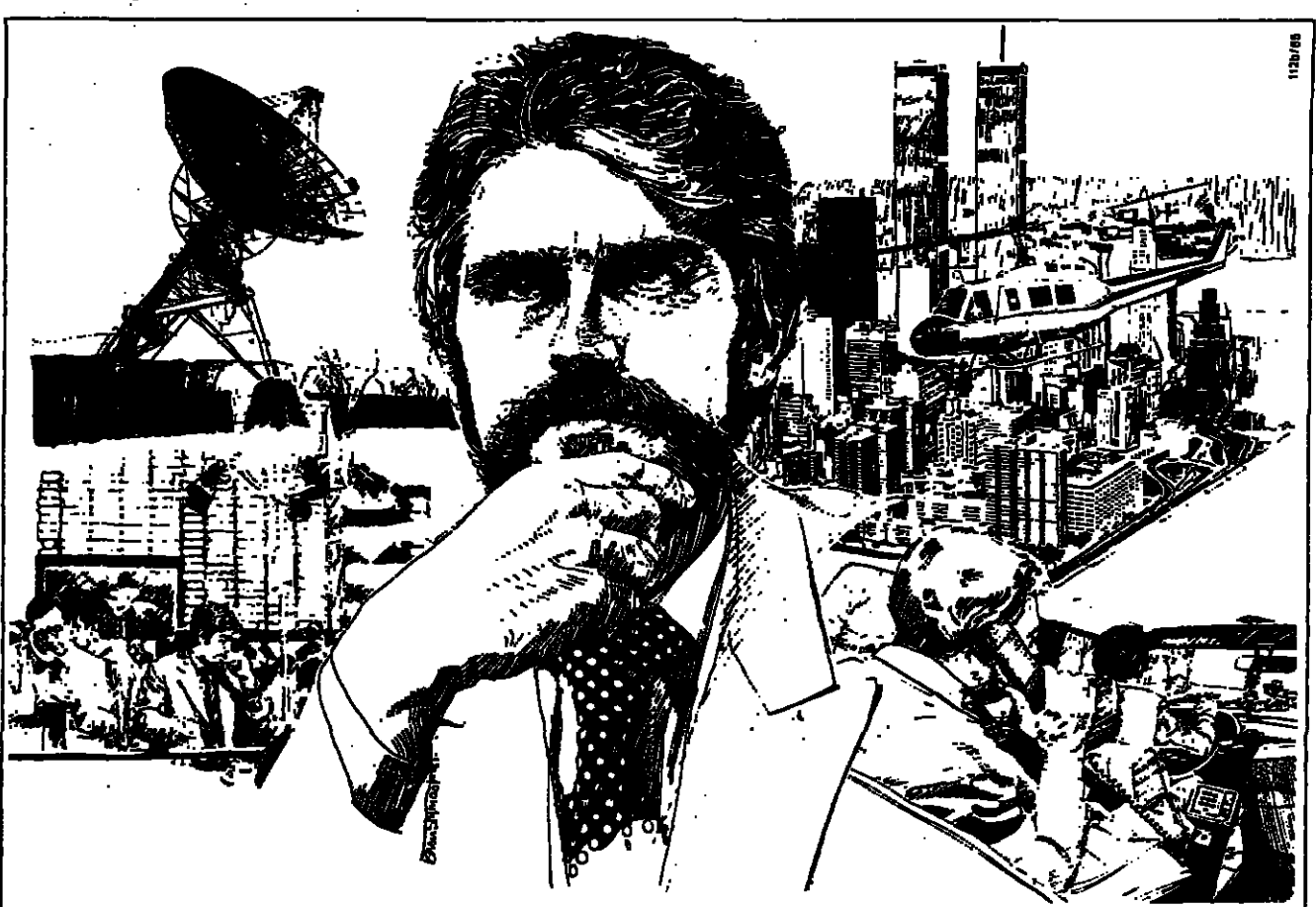
Mr. Rudloff, however, objected, saying that this transferred "the judgment of the market" to the borrower.

On the information gap for new issues, Mr. Rudloff said: "This is a major problem that needs to be addressed," noting: "Underwriters are not getting the information they should get to allow proper judgment."

Turning to Eurozone facilities, Mr. Engström warned that this developing market for short-dated securities could be killed before it matured, because of banks promising borrowers more than the banks can deliver.

He said there were too many banks asserting that they can place

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 3)



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 23
American \$	1.0000
British £	0.6555
French F	6.5596
German M	1.9364
Italian L	2.3637
Japanese Y	163.60
Swiss S	1.4836
Spanish P	166.37
U.S. Dollar	1.0000
Other Dollar Values	
Australian \$	0.6881
Belgian B	36.363
Canadian C	0.7136
Danish K	6.46
Deutsche M	1.9364
Dracma D	200.48
Escudo E	200.48
Florin F	2.3637
Franc F	6.5596
Guinea G	1.9364
Irish P	0.7875
Italian L	2.3637
Japanese Y	163.60
Lebanese L	1.9364
Libra L	0.6555
Malaysian M	1.9364
Manat M	1.9364
Mark M	1.9364
Mexican P	166.37
Netherlands G	2.3637
New Zealand D	0.6881
Old Turkish L	1.9364
Portuguese E	200.48
Romanian L	1.9364
Saudi R	1.9364
Sri Lanka R	1.9364
Syrian L	1.9364
Taiwan T	1.9364
Tanzanian S	1.9364
Thai B	1.9364
Turkish L	1.9364
U.S. Dollar	1.0000
Yemeni R	1.9364

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	May 23
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
Key Money Rates May 23	
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
Asian Dollar Deposits	
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
U.S. Money Market Funds	
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
Gold	
1 month	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 5/8
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 5/8



## U.S. Futures May 23

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Grains

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Metals

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Lumber

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Livestock

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Food

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Financial

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Commodity Indexes

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Market Guide

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Dividends

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## London Metals

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## To Our Readers

The S & P 100 index options were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

## Mazda May Raise U.S. Output

TOKYO — Mazda Motor Co. may raise the plant capacity of its Flat Rock, Michigan, plant to increase its sales in the U.S. market after 1988 because it will be "quite difficult" to increase exports of Japanese-made cars, Mazda's president, Kenichi Yamamoto, said.

## To Our Readers

The Deutsche mark futures options were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

Thursdays  
NYSE  
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Continued from Page 10

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Stock Indexes

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Commodity Indexes

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Market Guide

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## Dividends

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

## London Metals

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

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## To Our Readers

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## Japan's Auto Output Set Record in April

TOKYO — The Japanese auto industry set a monthly production record in April of 1,085,589 vehicles, compared to the former record of 1,085,332 in March and 952,645 a year earlier, the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association said Thursday.

## Paris Man Is Held In Extortion Bid

PARIS — French police have arrested a man suspected of sending a threatening letter to Yves Saint Laurent, the fashion designer, demanding 500,000 francs, police officials said Thursday.

## To Our Readers

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## Mazda May Raise U.S. Output

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## To Our Readers

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Daimler Says Net Rose 12% to Record in '84

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG reported Thursday that world group net profit increased 12 percent in 1984, to a record 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$358 million), topping the one-billion-DM level for the first time.

World group net was 988 million DM in 1983.

Parent company net was virtually unchanged at 711 million DM, compared with 710 million, and

## Hapag-Lloyd Says It Had 1984 Profit Of 61 Million DM

HAMBURG — Hapag-Lloyd AG said Thursday that the strong dollar and booming exports to the United States helped to produce net profit of 61 million Deutsche marks (\$19.8 million) in 1984 after a 1983 loss of \$145 million.

Volume rose 18 percent, to 3.1 billion DM from 2.6 billion DM, for the year, Hapag-Lloyd said.

The shipping company also said that it would pay a dividend this year of 3 DM, its first dividend since 1978.

Bernd Wrede, Hapag-Lloyd's finance director, said that stringent cost-cutting in all sectors and the sale of shipyards in Bremen and the transport firm, Pracht GmbH & Co KG's operations abroad helped to improve 1984 results.

About 40 million DM have been paid into reserves, Hapag-Lloyd said.

Mr. Wrede said that he expected approval from the three major shareholders, Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG, at the July 4 annual meeting for an additional dividend payment into reserves of 20 million DM.

## All Nippon to Buy Boeing Jets

TOKYO — All Nippon Airways, a Japanese domestic airline, will order two 747 jumbo jetliners from Boeing Co. this month, the airline said Thursday.

## Using Light To Transmit

(Continued from Page 11)

language translations in places ranging from courts to Walt Disney World's Epcot Center.

The Hughes airline system will bring entertainment to passengers on existing narrow-body jets, in which conventional systems are too costly because each seat must be wired. Radio was ruled out because of possible interference with navigation.

So Hughes runs an infrared transmitter strip along the plane's ceiling and connects it to a conventional entertainment system. Passengers wear a three-ounce battery-operated headset that contains a receiver for digital signals. David A. Richardson, manager of Hughes' commercial avionics product line, said that the equipment for a 150-seat jet costs about \$50,000, comparable to a wired setup.

The installation, however, is only \$30,000, a third the usual cost, said Andrew J. Clayton, engineering manager for Jet America. Jet America installed the system, called Aries, on one plane last September and is putting it in five more.

"We're happy with the system," Mr. Clayton said, adding that it will be used as a marketing tool. The headset cost \$60 each. One drawback is that direct sunlight, which includes infrared, can interfere with the signal, so some users may have to close their window shades.

## CBS Considers Stock Repurchase Or a Merger to Try to Block Turner

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — CBS Inc., faced with a hostile takeover bid from Turner Broadcasting System, said it planned to consider financial transactions including a possible merger with a third party or the repurchase of its own stock.

The disclosure, made in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was the first time that CBS had raised the possibility of a merger and indicated that the company believed that it might need to take major steps to increase its stock price to defeat the bid by Turner Broadcasting, which is controlled by Ted Turner. Analysis value Turner's bid at about \$150 a CBS share, or a total of \$3 billion. CBS stock closed Thursday at \$110.50, up 62.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"This is to provide us with flexibility should these steps become desirable," a CBS spokeswoman said Wednesday.

CBS said the options it will explore also include the sale or purchase by the company of "assets or businesses," changes in the company's capital structure and the issuance of new securities.

Any move by CBS that either significantly increases its debt or its stock price would likely defeat Mr. Turner's current bid. For example, if CBS increased its stock price by repurchasing shares at a substantial premium above the market price, Mr. Turner's bid no longer would be as attractive to stockholders because there would be little difference between the value of his offer and the price of CBS stock.

Mr. Turner's bid, which includes no cash, offers CBS stockholders a complex package including risky, unsecured securities called "junk" bonds, in exchange for their stock, and includes a plan to help finance the proposed takeover by selling all CBS's non-television broadcasting businesses. Mr. Turner is waiting for government approval before taking his proposal to CBS stockholders.

## TWA Asks Congress to Block Icahn

By H. Josef Hebert

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc. asked Congress Thursday to act to temporarily halt Carl C. Icahn's hostile takeover of TWA, saying that it would lead to the airline's bankruptcy.

TWA's chairman, C.E. Meyer Jr., told a Senate subcommittee that an Icahn takeover of TWA "would represent a threat to the operation of this airline" and eventually bankrupt it.

Mr. Icahn earlier this week announced a \$600-million offer to take over TWA, the fifth-largest U.S. air carrier. He currently owns about 24 percent of the airline's stock.

TWA management has vigorously fought the takeover bid, arguing that Mr. Icahn's intentions are to drain the airline of funds and eventually liquidate it.

Testifying before a Senate aviation subcommittee, Mr. Meyer expressed concern that a takeover

might be successful within days and told the senators, "What is urgently needed is a freeze on the situation as it now exists."

He asked Congress to pass legislation directing Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole to bar the takeover.

Legislation has been introduced in the House that would prevent a takeover of TWA for at least 90 days. Several senators at Thursday's hearing suggested strong sentiment for a similar move in the Senate.

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri and chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said that Congress "would not accept" a situation of "letting TWA wither away on the vine."

Mr. Icahn's interest in TWA became public earlier this month, when it was disclosed that he had purchased, through separate acquisitions in March and May, 20.5 percent of the airline. He later disclosed additional purchases increasing the share to 24 percent.

## Bahrain Middle East Bank Plans Geneva Acquisition

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bahrain Middle East Bank, an ambitious three-year-old investment bank, said Thursday that it had agreed to acquire a stake in a Geneva bank and was discussing acquisition of a U.S. bank.

The Bahrain-based bank, along with Bank Leu AG of Zurich and Aubert & Cie., a Geneva fund-management firm, plan jointly to buy the Geneva branch of Anlage & Kreditbank, a Zurich bank. The terms were not disclosed.

Bahrain Middle East said that the branch would be incorporated as BMB Trade & Investment Bank, had received a full banking license and would concentrate on trade finance and private banking. Capital of 10 million Swiss francs (\$3.8 million) is to be provided 40 percent by Bahrain Middle East, 31 percent by Aubert and 29 percent by Bank Leu.

Katch Katchadourian, chief executive of the Bahrain bank, said that the acquisition would help it develop its investment-advisory services.

## Dalgety and Gill &amp; Duffus Agree To £125.7-Million Merger Package

Reuters

LONDON — Dalgety PLC and Gill & Duffus PLC said Thursday they had agreed to merge terms on the basis of a bid from Dalgety valuing Gill's ordinary share capital at £125.7 million (\$159 million).

A joint statement said terms are two Dalgety ordinary shares and 25 pence cash for every five Gill & Duffus ordinary shares. An offer will also be made for Gill preference shares. Dalgety does not hold any Gill & Duffus shares at present.

Dalgety said the merger will enhance its position in world agriculture and food markets by creating a broader-based group with complementary skills. Gill's chief executive, John Barnes, has been asked to join the Dalgety board when the merger takes place.

Gill & Duffus shares were quoted Thursday at 185 pence, down 5 pence from Wednesday. Dalgety was at 445 pence, down from 461.

Dalgety, an international agricultural and food group, had pretax profit in fiscal 1983-84 of \$67 million on sales of £3.7 billion.

Gill & Duffus, a major commodities firm with interests in insurance broking, had 1984 pretax profit of £17.1 million on volume of £1.89 billion. Per-share earnings were 20 pence.



AEGON nv established at The Hague, The Netherlands

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 22nd May 1985, the dividend for the 1984 financial year was fixed at Dfl. 6.80 in cash per Ordinary Share of Dfl. 10.00 nominal value. In September 1984 an interim dividend of Dfl. 2.30 was paid. The final dividend therefore would amount to Dfl. 3.50 in cash. In lieu of this final dividend shareholders may individually elect to receive a stock dividend of 2.5% out of the share premium reserve.

For Shareholders wishing to receive the dividend entirely in cash, dividend coupon no. 5, attached to their shares, will be payable from 4th June 1985 at the head offices of:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., De Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A., Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland N.V., Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V., Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Nederlandse Credietbank N.V., Bank Van der Hoop Offers N.V., Kredietbank N.V., Brussels, Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, Schweizerischer Bankverein, Zürich and Geneva, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Ltd., London, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd., London and AMRO-International Limited, London, at the rates of Dfl. 3.50 per Ordinary Share of Dfl. 10.00 nominal value, representing the final dividend less 25% dividend tax.

Dividend coupon nos. 6 and 7 are not being used and have been declared void. Until 30th August 1985, holders of Ordinary

Shares wishing to receive payment in Ordinary Shares against dividend coupon no. 5 will be issued with one new Ordinary Share of nominal value Dfl. 10.00, which will participate fully in the profit for 1984 and subsequent years, for every 40 dividend coupons no. 5 surrendered. The coupons must be deposited at N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie-en Trustkantoor, N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328, 1012 RW Amsterdam, The Netherlands. After 30th August 1985, the final dividend will be payable in cash only.

The usual commission will be paid to members of the Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel (Netherlands Stock Exchange Association), thus enabling them to exchange dividend coupons no. 5 without charging commission to Shareholders.

The cash dividend/entitlement to payment in Ordinary Shares will be made available to holders of CF Certificates through the institutions with which the dividend coupon sheets relating to the shares were lodged at the close of business on 22nd May 1985. Those requesting their banks, in connection with the exchange of coupons, to accept the deposit of and/or to issue securities will be charged the applicable commission of Dfl. 50.00 plus BTW (value added tax) for each transaction, in accordance with the scale of charges laid down by the Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (Netherlands Association of Bankers).

The Hague, 22nd May 1985  
1, Churchillplein  
AEGON nv  
Executive Board

AEGON Insurance Group - International growth from Dutch roots

## Industry Stays Flat in Split U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 11)

achieve a recession, unless consumption also falters.

Nonetheless, the outcome remains uncertain. Some foresee a pickup soon, particularly if the dollar falls against other currencies. Others, like Roger E. Brinner, chief economist of Data Resources, the consulting firm in Lexington, Massachusetts, believe that the economy will continue to daze for a long time.

"We are decidedly in a growth recession, with virtually no growth in key sectors of the economy since last spring," Mr. Brinner said. "We're unlikely to break out of it for another year or more."

A growth recession is a period in which the economy continues to grow, but so slowly that unemployment actually rises.

S. Jay Levy, chief economist of Levy Economics Forecasts in Chappaqua, New York, is among the minority of economists who believe that a recession will begin soon, if it has not already.

"The services sector cannot remain healthy without a healthy industrial sector," Mr. Levy. Moreover, he noted that success in cutting the federal budget deficit — although necessary for the medium-term prospects of the economy — initially would reduce the amount of stimulus provided by the deficit spending.

Disparities in economic performance do exist in other countries, too, but have tended to be geographic rather than sectoral. For example, the southern parts of Brit-

ain and West Germany are generating new jobs and products, while the northern regions of both countries are suffering severe economic hardship. The situation in the United States is far more unusual: Industry in almost every state is de-

pressed, while services such as construction and even banking are flourishing virtually everywhere.

"We see a unique economic environment here," said Kenneth Seifan, president of Seifan Investment Research in New York.

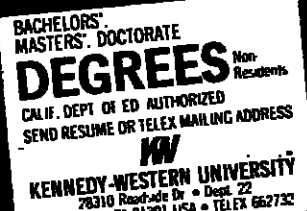
## OIL &amp; MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

The sixth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 24 and 25 in London.

The theme of this year's conference is "Surviving in a Competitive Environment". The program, designed for all senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies.

For full details, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: (33-1) 747-12-65, Ext. 4568. Telex: 613595.



Kennedy Western University

1000 West 10th St., Dept. 22  
Casper, WY 82401 USA • TEL: 687-7332

## A FOREIGN BEACH-HEAD FOR HIGH-GROWTH NEDBANK

Mr. R. J. N. Abrahamsen, Chief Executive, Nedbank Group, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."

Nedbank Vital Statistics 1984	
Capital and Reserves	US\$ 299.7 million
Taxed Income	US\$ 62.9 million
Total Assets	US\$ 7,675.9 million
Credit to the Public	US\$ 4,964.1 million
Deposits	US\$ 6,366.4 million



Mr. R. J. N. Abrahamsen, Chief Executive, Nedbank Group

Nedbank is the only international banking group with its head office in South Africa, says Chief Executive Rob Abrahamsen, only half in jest.

The bulk of Nedbank's US\$7.7 billion total assets are still in the countrywide spread of 250 offices inside South Africa but the group has fully fledged branches in London, New York and Hong Kong. These transact billions of dollars of business annually.

Five years ago, the only foreign representation was the London office, which confined itself to trade financing.

After global-thinking, Dutch-born Mr. Abrahamsen took the helm in 1975. Nedbank expanded aggressively abroad, opening branches in New York and Hong Kong.

The range of activities of foreign branches was broadened dramatically. Today they engage in virtually every type of international banking transaction, apart from retail deposit raising.

"It was a very deliberate strategic move," says Mr. Abrahamsen, "part of our policy of balanced growth."

Nedbank's decisive move offshore has given it an edge on its South African rivals. The other major banks in South Africa are either controlled from abroad and cannot expand internationally without competing with their parents, or have been exclusively home based.

Nedbank's foreign drive has made it by far the biggest raiser of off-shore finance for South African borrowers. It has also enabled Nedbank to increase its share of the foreign exchange market significantly.

Even though the Rand has depreciated steeply against other currencies, causing substantial losses to some South African borrowers, Nedbank's international activities have been lucrative. It has been immune to Dollar strength as it takes deposits in the same currency as it lends. Other South African domiciled banks are now following Nedbank's lead and setting up offshore branches.

Recently Mr. Owen Horwood, for 10 years Finance Minister of South Africa, was

appointed non-executive Chairman of the group. While he plays no role in day-to-day management, Mr. Horwood's international and domestic experience, as well as his contacts, are expected to be a further advantage.

Nedbank has long been an innovator. It was the first bank in South Africa to introduce computers in 1961 and is still the only one with all branches, including foreign ones, "on line."

Always aggressive, Nedbank was the first bank to pay interest on credit balances in cheque accounts in South Africa.

Nedbank was instrumental in starting the money market in South Africa and is still one of the most active participants.

Life assurance companies and pension funds have increasingly dominated personal savings. Nedbank recognised this early and has used the money market to gain access to these funds.

Its wholly owned trust company, Syfrets, now more than 120 years old, was the first trust company in the world. With assets under administration of more than US\$1 billion, Syfrets is by far the biggest company of its kind in South Africa.

Another wholly owned subsidiary, Union Acceptances Limited (UAL), was the first merchant bank in South Africa and still dominates corporate finance in South Africa. Nedbank, the leasing and hire purchase arm, was a pioneer in project finance.

Nedbank introduced the negotiable certificate of deposit to South Africa shortly after its "invention" in New York - before it reached London.

Nedbank is the biggest South African owned bank but only the third biggest bank operating in the country.

Even though its asset base is considerably smaller than those of its bigger rivals, it has long enjoyed the highest market capitalisation of any banking group on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. For several years, its returns on shareholders' funds have been among the highest in the world.

"If we have a by-word, it is quality, not quantity," says Mr. Abrahamsen, "we are not interested in being the biggest."

For decades the emphasis among South African banks has been to woo ostensibly cheap retail deposits from the public. As a result, they have had to operate extensive branch networks in a far-flung, relatively thinly populated country. These networks have become increasingly expensive and unwieldy.

Nedbank has remained prominent in retail banking, particularly in the main cities and towns, but has distinguished itself from its

rivals by concentrating on the corporate and wholesale markets.

Net margins between deposit and lending rates in this area have been wider and more adjustable and costs lower - one reason for Nedbank's performance.

The South African economy has been through several trying years. Last year, the economic authorities applied draconian monetary and fiscal policies. Interest rates soared to unprecedented levels, devastating banking margins.

Now first signs of an improvement are becoming apparent and Nedbank was able recently to reduce its prime lending rate one percentage point. Deposit rates have also fallen. Hopes are high for further significant reductions in lending rates.

Because of the importance of its wholesale business, Nedbank receives a particular advantage from falling interest rates and will therefore be a major beneficiary of any further declines.

Nedbank's antecedent, the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, was established in 1888 initially to finance trade between Holland and South Africa.

Growth within South Africa was strong, particularly after World War II, and the bank's domicile shifted to South Africa in 1951. The last Dutch shareholders sold out in 1969. The present Nedbank group, incorporating Nedbank, the Commercial Bank, Syfrets, UAL, Nefic and Nedfin, was established by a merger in 1974.

Today, Old Mutual, the biggest life assurance company in the country, is the biggest shareholder with 26 per cent. Ownership is widely spread.

The group has been progressive not only in its banking methods but also in its employment practices. Nedbank has been a completely equal opportunity employer, if not in defiance of legislation, then ahead of it, for many years.

This has paid off in staff morale and productivity and augurs well for the future, says Mr. Abrahamsen.



## COMMERZBANK OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

Curaçao, The Netherlands Antilles

DM 300,000,000  
Zero-Bearer Bonds of 1985/1995

DM 300,000,000  
Zero-Bearer Bonds of 1985/2000

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

## COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT

Bonds due 1985 - Issue Price: 50% - Repayment: May 22, 1995 at par - Bonds due 2000 - Issue Price: 33 1/4% - Repayment: August 4, 2000 at par  
Both issues - Denomination: DM 5,000 and DM 10,000 - Listing: Frankfurt am Main

## COMMERZBANK







May 23

### NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

### Grants Supplied by Funds Listed

23 May 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (S) = daily; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (S) = semi-annually; (Y) = irregularly.

<b>ALL-MAN MANAGEMENT</b>		<b>OMNIFLEX LIMITED</b>	
(a) All-Man Trust A.S.	\$ 154.93	(a) Swiss Franc	\$ 16.24
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. LTD.</b>		(b) Dollar Medium Term	\$ 10.54
(a) Switzerland		(c) Dollar Long Term	\$ 10.46
(b) Euro	\$F 924.59	(d) Swiss Franc	\$F 10.44
(c) Baubearer	\$F 1724.00	(e) Deutsche Mark	\$F 10.19
(d) Eurobond Europe	\$F 1724.00	(f) Swiss Franc	\$F 10.15
(e) American Pacific	\$F 1129.20	(g) Swiss Franc	\$F 10.15
(f) Stockholm	\$F 1482.20		
<b>BANQUE INDOSUEZ</b>		<b>ORANGE MASSAL GROUP</b>	
(a) Swiss Growth Fund	\$F 150.00	(a) Swiss Franc	\$ 33.80
(b) Diversified	\$F 85.00		
(c) Euro	\$F 112.00		
(d) Euro	\$F 112.00		
(e) Euro	\$F 112.00		
(f) Indusent Eurobonds B	\$F 112.00		
(g) Indusent Eurobonds B	\$F 112.00		
<b>BRITISH AMERICAN PETROLEUM</b>		<b>PARISMA GROUP</b>	
(a) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(a) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(b) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(b) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(c) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(c) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(d) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(d) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(e) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(e) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(f) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(f) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(g) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(g) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(h) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(h) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(i) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(i) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(j) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(j) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(k) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(k) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(l) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(l) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(m) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(m) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(n) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(n) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(o) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(o) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(p) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(p) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(q) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(q) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(r) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(r) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(s) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(s) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(t) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(t) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(u) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(u) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(v) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(v) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(w) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(w) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(x) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(x) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(y) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(y) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
(z) British American Petroleum	\$ 11.14	(z) Swiss Franc	\$ 11.14
<b>CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT</b>		<b>ROYAL BANK OF CANADA</b>	
(a) California Investment	\$ 10.20	(a) Royal Bank of Canada	\$ 10.20
(b) California Investment	\$ 10.20	(b) Royal Bank of Canada	\$ 10.20
<b>CHRYSLER CREDIT CORP.</b>		<b>SEVEN STAR INVESTMENT</b>	
(a) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(a) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(b) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(b) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(c) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(c) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(d) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(d) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(e) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(e) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(f) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(f) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(g) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(g) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(h) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(h) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(i) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(i) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
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(y) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(y) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
(z) Chrysler Credit Corp.	\$ 10.20	(z) Seven Star Investment	\$ 10.20
<b>DIT INVESTMENT FIRM</b>		<b>SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)</b>	
(a) DIT Investment Firm	\$ 10.20	(a) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.20
(b) DIT Investment Firm	\$ 10.20	(b) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.20
(c) DIT Investment Firm	\$ 10.20	(c) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.20
(d) DIT Investment Firm	\$ 10.20	(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.20
(e) DIT Investment Firm	\$ 10.20	(e) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.2

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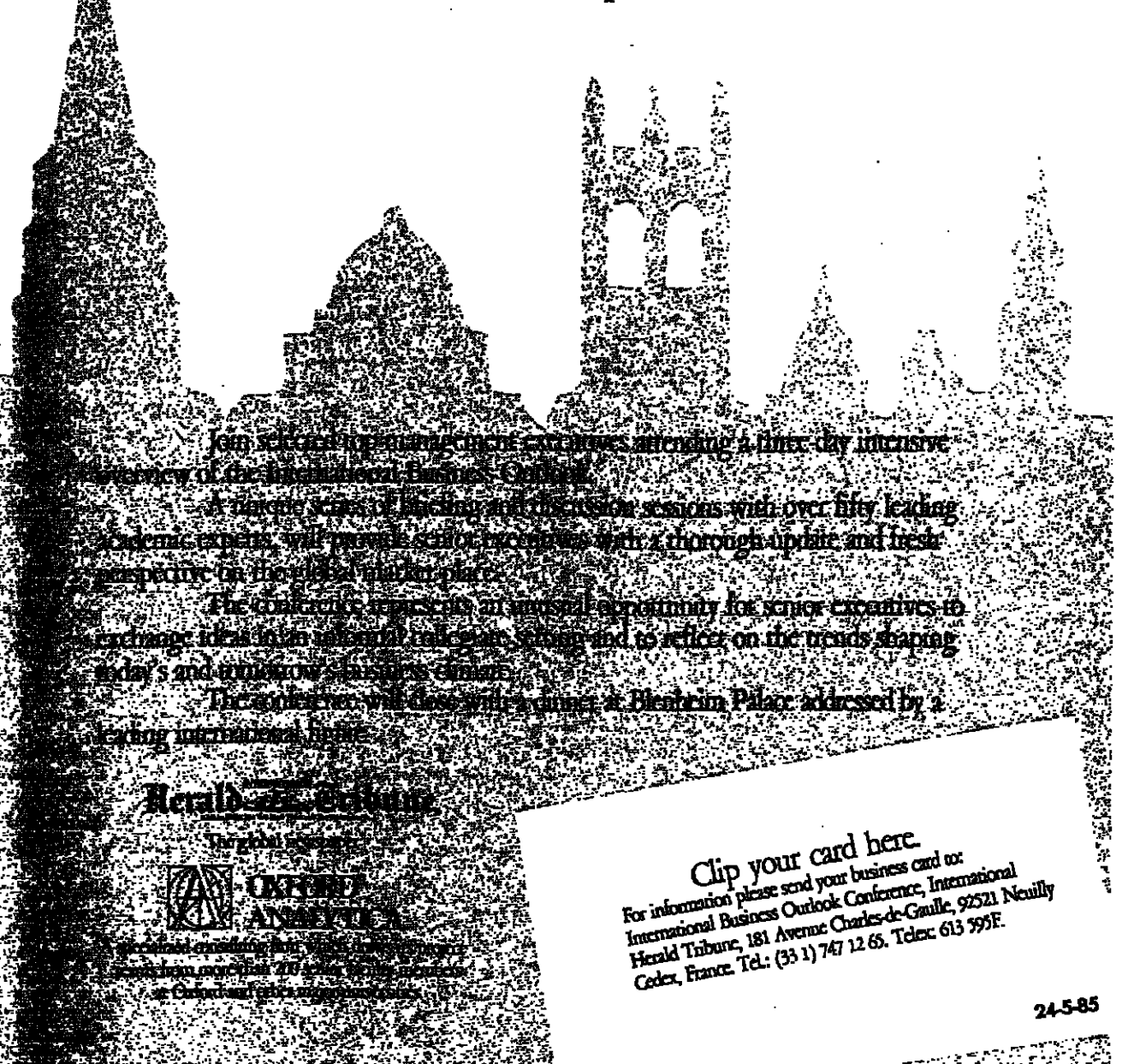
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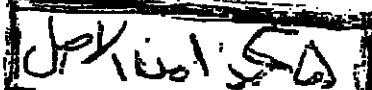














## SPORTS

## Celtics Steal Victory, Will Play Lakers in NBA Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Andrew Toney heard the call from his bench: "Timeout." Larry Bird said that may have distracted the Philadelphia player just long enough to give the 76ers a timeout until next season.

Bird stole the ball from Toney with four seconds left to clinch Boston's 102-100 victory Wednesday night that sent the defending champion Celtics into the title round of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

There, starting Monday afternoon, the Celtics will meet the Los Angeles Lakers, who wrapped up the Western Conference title with a 153-109 victory over the Denver Nuggets on Wednesday night.

Earvin (Magic) Johnson had 19 assists in the game in Inglewood, California, to become the all-time playoff leader in that category.

By winning the fifth game of the best-of-seven Eastern Conference final to take the series 4-1, the Celtics kept alive their hopes of becoming the first team to win consecutive NBA championships since Boston did it in 1969.

"If I was the coach, I would have called timeout in that situation, too," Bird said of the game-ending play in the 76ers' left corner, right next to the bench. But only a player on the court can get a timeout, and the officials did not give Philadelphia the one it wanted to set up a final play.

Bird said Toney "lost his concentration" when he heard the call from the bench. "He sort of looked around for what he was going to do and as he brought the ball up, I just got my hand in."

Bird then flung the ball across the court to teammate Danny Ainge and time ran out.

"I had the ball on the baseline by the bench," said Toney. "I knew we had just a few seconds left. I was trying to go one-on-one. I heard somebody on the bench call timeout and I just held up and he (Bird) rushed over."

But he denied that he was distracted.

The loss lifted the 76ers' bid for the first successful comeback from a 3-0 deficit in league playoff history.

"It's a big disappointment losing a game like this because we made a valiant effort," Toney said.

So did the Celtics, who hung on to win with the help of four steals in the final four minutes after they took a 95-93 edge. For the game, the Celtics had 13 steals.

"We were not as organized as we should have been," said Philadelphia forward Bobby Jones. "The Celtics kept back well on defense and contain."

Ainge had two of the last four steals. The second one came on a pass by Jones with 1:55 left in regulation. Dennis Johnson, who led Boston with 23 points, was fouled on the ensuing possession and made two free throws to put the Celtics ahead, 100-95.

Charles Barkley's third three-point field goal cut the lead to two points, but Johnson made a shot from the top of the key and it was 102-98 with 1:11 to go.

Julius Erving scored on a drive across the lane, slicing the advantage to two with 56 seconds remaining. Then the drama soared to its peak.

With 12 seconds to go, Bird missed a shot in the lane and said later, "I definitely thought I was fouled."

Erving got the rebound and collided with Toney before throwing it to the guard in the left corner.

Erving said that if no quick opportunity developed after the rebound, the plan was to call a timeout. He apparently signaled for one but was not recognized by the officials before Bird grabbed the ball.

"When it got down to the final three minutes, you had two very good teams playing serious ball out there," said Johnson.

"I'm not surprised we won the series," said Bird. "I am surprised it's over this early."

"Mentally, the Celtics wanted it," said Erving. "The Celtics weren't playing that great in the series and I thought after Sunday, when Philadelphia won the fourth game, 'we could create history.'"

"When we left the locker room today, we did not want to go back to Philly. That was one of the last things we said," said Boston's Johnson. A sixth game would have been in Philadelphia Friday night.

Asked if Boston wanted to win more than the 76ers, he said, "At times, it might have looked like it on the court, like at the end when we came up with a lot of loose balls."

Boston, which extended its home playoff winning streak to 11 games, got 20 points from Robert Parish and 17 each from McHale and Bird.

Philadelphia, which had won three of its previous four playoff series with the Celtics, was led by Maurice Cheeks with 26 points, Erving with 16 and Barkley, Toney and Moses Malone with 13 each.

The Lakers whipped the injury-riddled Nuggets, 4-1, in the Western Conference final.

Johnson, in just his sixth NBA season, became the league's all-time leader in playoff assists when he dished out his seventh of the game in the second quarter. That gave him 971, bettering the mark of 970 held by Jerry West, a former all-star guard for the Lakers who now is the team's general manager.

Johnson also scored 17 points and James Worthy had 25 and Byron Scott 21 for the Lakers, who took control of the contest in the second quarter.

The Nuggets, whose top scorer, Alex English, broke a thumb in last Sunday's loss to the Lakers, missed their first 17 shots of the second quarter, spanning nearly eight minutes.

That enabled the Lakers to break away from a tie at 34 and build a 57-37 lead in the next seven minutes. At halftime, it was 76-53 and Denver never again got close as the Lakers rump up the second-highest total in NBA playoff history.

The Lakers' appearance in the league final will be their sixth in the past seven years, but last year's championship series ended on a sour note when they lost to the Celtics in seven games.

Denver's coach, Doug Moe, said the Lakers "were the best team last year, but they gave it away, so I don't know what will happen this year."

"L.A. is better this year than last, no comparison. They are stronger physically, they're a better rebounding team, they play a stronger game, and the big plus is Byron Scott," Moe said. "He's a pure shooter and he lifts the whole level of their players."

The stingy Celtics allowed the 76ers just 100 points per game in their series, with the 76ers exceeding that total only once. In compiling an 11-2 playoff mark this year, Los Angeles has averaged 131.2 points per game.

"They're playing the best basketball of any team in the league," Bird said of the fast-breaking Lakers. "But we're a defensive-minded team." (AP, LAT, UPI)



Larry Bird blocked shot by 76ers' Charles Barkley early in game; in waning seconds, his steal ensured a 102-100 victory.

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■ **McHale Wins Award**

Boston's Kevin McHale, continuing the off-the-bench tradition of former Celtics Frank Ramsey and John Havlicek, was named Wednesday the winner of the NBA's Sixth Man Award. The Associated Press reported from New York.

It was the second year in a row that the 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) McHale, a five-year pro and late-season starter for the Celtics, has been voted the award. He received 57 of 78 votes by a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters.

"Being on the Celtics, it means more because this is the team that started it," McHale said.

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## McEnroe, Connors Quit U.S. Davis Cup Team

The Associated Press

DUESSELDORF — Upset over a sponsor's demand that they sign a code of conduct, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors announced Wednesday their withdrawal from the U.S. Davis Cup team.

Speaking after completing their first matches in the World Team Tennis Cup, McEnroe said he would not play Davis Cup tennis this year and Connors said he was quitting the team for good.

Without McEnroe, the world's No. 1 player, and the third-ranked Connors, U.S. chances of regaining the coveted tennis trophy this year will be severely damaged.

The United States is to play West Germany in the second round of the Davis Cup's World Group in Hamburg on Aug. 24.

McEnroe said the demanded code of conduct "wasn't necessary" while Connors said "the code played a part but it was also for personal reasons. I still enjoy playing but I am fed up with a lot of other acts around the game."

McEnroe and Connors were beaten by Sweden in last year's final in a match marred by outbursts by both Americans. Their antics and comments caused officials of the U.S. Tennis Association, to require team members to sign a code of conduct.

Shortly after the announcement, officials of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council penalized McEnroe \$1,250 for misbehavior during his opening team match against Juan Aguilera of Spain.

On Tuesday, McEnroe forced a 10-minute delay to protest a point given to Aguilera, saying he had not been ready to receive service.

Aggravated words and gestures were exchanged by the players but Aguilera finally agreed to replay the point and won it to take a 1-0 lead in the second set.

On Wednesday, McEnroe was penalized a break point in the sixth game for telling the umpire he was not qualified to sit in the chair. An official statement quoted McEnroe as telling the Swedish official, Kurt Magnusson, "You should not sit up there, you should not even come to this country."

It also quoted obscenities and insults McEnroe shouted at Aguilera. McEnroe won the decisive set with some brilliant tennis, but Aguilera refused to shake his hand afterward.

McEnroe said the two "had a misunderstanding which was resolved. We talked after the match."

Said Aguilera, "I was angry but we both apologized in the locker rooms."

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## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 10, Detroit 4; Oakland 10, Kansas City 4; Minnesota 10, Cleveland 4; Chicago 10, Milwaukee 4; St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 4; Baltimore 10, New York Yankees 4; Texas 10, Houston 4; California 10, Seattle 4; Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 4; Philadelphia 10, Washington 4; New York Mets 10, Atlanta 4; Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 4; St. Louis 10, Milwaukee 4; Chicago 10, Cleveland 4; Minnesota 10, Detroit 4; Toronto 10, Kansas City 4; Oakland 10, Baltimore 4; Houston 10, Texas 4; Seattle 10, California 4; San Francisco 10, Los Angeles 4; Washington 10, Philadelphia 4; New York Yankees 10, Baltimore 4; Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 4; Milwaukee 10, Chicago 4; Cleveland 10, Minnesota 4; Detroit 10, Toronto 4; Kansas City 10, Oakland 4; Baltimore 10, Houston 4; Texas 10, Seattle 4; California 10, San Francisco 4; Los Angeles 10, Philadelphia 4; Washington 10, New York Yankees 4; Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 4; Milwaukee 10, Chicago 4; Cleveland 10, Minnesota 4; Detroit 10, Toronto 4; Kansas City 10, Oakland 4; 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